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Financing of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti

Revised budget for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

In its resolution 59/17 B of 22 June 2005, the General Assembly appropriated to the Special Account for the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) the amount of $494,887,000 for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, inclusive of $470,073,600 for the maintenance of the mission, $20,289,800 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $4,523,600 for the United Nations Logistics Base. The resources approved by the Assembly for the maintenance of the mission were based on the ceilings of the military and civilian police components authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 1542 (2004) of 30 April 2004.

In its resolution 1608 (2005) of 22 June 2005, the Security Council extended the mandate of MINUSTAH until 15 February 2006, and authorized an increase of 50 military personnel as well as a temporary increase during the electoral period and subsequent political transition of 750 military personnel and 275 civilian police.

The present report contains the revised budget for MINUSTAH for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, which amounts to $518,828,500 and which represents an increase of $48,754,900 from the amount of $470,073,600 appropriated by the General Assembly in its resolution 59/17 B for the maintenance of the mission for the same period. It should be read in conjunction with the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of MINUSTAH of 18 March 2005 (A/59/745) containing the Mission's initial budget for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006.

The revised budget provides for the deployment of an additional 800 military contingent personnel and 275 civilian police officers including one formed unit, for a total revised strength of 7,500 military contingent personnel and 1,897 civilian police. It also provides for the temporary recruitment of 17 international staff, 30 national staff and 18 United Nations volunteers.

The revised resource requirements for MINUSTAH for the financial period 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 have been linked to the mission's objectives through a number of results-based frameworks, grouped by the components set out in the initial 2005/2006 budget for the mission (A/59/745) and already reviewed by the General Assembly: a secure and stable environment, the political process, human rights, humanitarian and development coordination, and support. Accordingly, the present report reflects in the framework components only additional or revised indicators of achievement and outputs. The human resources of the mission in terms of the number of personnel have been attributed to the individual components, with the exception of the mission's executive direction and management which can be attributed to the mission as a whole.

The explanation of variances in resource levels, both human resources and financial resources, have, where applicable, been linked to specific additional outputs planned by the mission.

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006.)

Category	*Apportionment (2004/05)*	*Apportionment (2005/06)*	*Revised cost estimates (2005/06)*	*Variance*	
				Amount	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	191 278.7	246 429.7	274 797.9	28 368.2	11.5
Civilian personnel	59 110.2	88 381.2	89 039.3	658.1	0.7
Operational costs	128 657.9	135 262.7	154 991.3	19 728.6	14.6
Gross requirements	**379 046.8**	**470 073.6**	**518 828.5**	**48 754.9**	**10.4**
Staff assessment income	6 256.7	10 069.5	10 342.1	272.6	2.7
Net requirements	**372 790.1**	**460 004.1**	**508 486.4**	**48 482.3**	**10.5**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**379 046.8**	**470 073.6**	**518 828.5**	**48 754.9**	**10.4**

Human resources

	Military observers[a]	*Military contingents*[a]	*Civilian police*[a]	*Formed police units*[a]	*International staff*	*National staff*[b]	*United Nations Volunteers*	*Government-provided personnel*	*Civilian electoral observers*	*Total*
Executive direction and management										
Approved 2005/06	—	—	—	—	22	12	—	—	—	**34**
Revised 2005/06	—	—	—	—	22	12	—	—	—	**34**
Components										
Secure and stable environment										
Approved 2005/06	—	6 700	747	875	34	61	28	—	—	**8 445**
Revised 2005/06	—	7 500	897	1 000	35	62	28	—	—	**9 522**
Political process										
Approved 2005/06	—	—	—	—	85	68	49	—	—	**202**
Revised 2005/06	—	—	—	—	85	68	49	—	—	**202**
Human rights										
Approved 2005/06	—	—	—	—	22	31	5	—	—	**58**
Revised 2005/06	—	—	—	—	22	31	5	—	—	**58**
Humanitarian and development coordination										
Approved 2005/06	—	—	—	—	8	6	3	—	—	**17**
Revised 2005/06	—	—	—	—	8	6	3	—	—	**17**
Support										
Approved 2005/06	—	—	—	—	312	443	94	—	—	**849**
Revised 2005/06	—	—	—	—	328	472	112	—	—	**912**
Total										
Approved 2005/06	—	6 700	747	875	483	621	179	—	—	**9 605**
Revised 2005/06	—	7 500	897	1 000	500	651	197	—	—	**10 745**
Net change[c]	**—**	**800**	**150**	**125**	**17**	**30**	**18**	**—**	**—**	**1 140**

[a] Represents highest level of authorized/proposed strength.

[b] Includes national officers and national General Service staff.

[c] Includes 50 military personnel for a sector headquarters in Port-au-Prince and a temporary increase of personnel during the electoral period and subsequent political transition.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section IV of the present report.

I. Mandate and planned results

1. The mandate of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1542 (2004) of 30 April 2004. The most recent extension of the mandate was authorized by the Council in its resolution 1608 (2005) of 22 June 2005. By the same resolution, the Council authorized a temporary increase, during the electoral period and subsequent political transition, of 750 personnel to MINUSTAH's authorized military strength and 275 personnel to the strength of MINUSTAH's civilian police component in order to provide increased security, as well as an increase of 50 military personnel to create a sector headquarters in Port-au-Prince.

2. The Mission is mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, to restore peace and security and to further the constitutional political process under way in Haiti.

3. Within this overall objective, the Mission will, during the budget period, contribute to a number of expected accomplishments, by delivering related key outputs presented in frameworks. These frameworks, shown below, are grouped by component: a secure and stable environment; the political process; human rights; humanitarian and development coordination; and support. These components, as well as the expected accomplishments within each of the components, have been reviewed by the General Assembly in the context of the initial budget of the Mission for 2005/2006 and remain unchanged.

4. The expected accomplishments would lead to the fulfilment of the Security Council's objective within the lifetime of the Mission and the indicators of achievement show a measurement of progress towards such accomplishments during the budget period. Additional or revised indicators of achievement, as well as additional outputs to be produced with the proposed additional resources, have been included within each component of the frameworks where applicable. The previously formulated indicators and achievements and outputs have been identified as "no change". The human resources of the Mission in terms of the number of personnel have been attributed to the individual components, with the exception of the Mission's executive direction and management, which can be attributed to the Mission as a whole. Variances in the number of personnel, compared to the initial budget for 2005/2006, have been explained under the respective components.

5. The Mission is established in 10 districts, comprising the Mission headquarters in Port-au-Prince, four regional headquarters (Port-au-Prince, Cap-Haïtien, Gonaïves and Les Cayes) and six district offices (Jacmel, Port-de-Paix, Hinche, Miragoâne, Fort-Liberté and Jérémie). The military, formed police and civilian police components of the mission are currently deployed in 23 areas of responsibility and will be deployed to 27 areas of responsibility, centred in Port-au-Prince (divided into four areas), Cap-Haïtien, Fort-Liberté, Port-de-Paix, Gonaïves, Saint-Marc, Hinche, Jacmel, Les Cayes, Jérémie, Killick, Brach, Léogâne, Cabaret, Petit-Goâve, Pignon, Terre-Rouge, Ouanaminthe, Mirebalais, Port-Salut, Croix des Bouquets, Thomazeau, Malpas and Forêt des Pins.

Executive direction and management

6. Overall mission direction and management are to be provided by the immediate Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

Table 1
Human resources: executive direction and management

	International staff										
	USG -ASG	*D-2 -D-1*	*P-5 -P-4*	*P-3 -P-1*	*Field Service*	*General Service*	*Security Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff*[a]	*United Nations volunteers*	***Total***
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General											
Approved 2005/06	1	1	3	2	—	4	—	**11**	6	—	**17**
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revised 2005/06	**1**	**1**	**3**	**2**	**—**	**4**	**—**	**11**	**6**	**—**	**17**
Office of the Principal Deputy Special Representative											
Approved 2005/06	1	—	2	—	—	2	—	**5**	3	—	**8**
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revised 2005/06	**1**	**—**	**2**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**—**	**5**	**3**	**—**	**8**
Office of the Deputy Special Representative (Humanitarian and development coordination)											
Approved 2005/06	1	—	3	—	—	2	—	**6**	3	—	**9**
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revised 2005/06	**1**	**—**	**3**	**—**	**—**	**2**	**—**	**6**	**3**	**—**	**9**
Total											
Approved 2005/06	3	1	8	2	—	8	—	**22**	12	—	**34**
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revised 2005/06	**3**	**1**	**8**	**2**	**—**	**8**	**—**	**22**	**12**	**—**	**34**

[a] Includes national officers and national General Service staff.

Component 1: secure and stable environment

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
1.1 Secure and stable environment throughout Haiti	1.1.1-1.1.2 No change

Outputs

Additional

- 58,400 mobile patrol person days (20 troops per patrol x 4 patrols per infantry company x 2 companies x 365 days)
- 76,650 troop fixed-site security days to secure key sites and installations (105 troops per fixed-site x 2 fixed-sites x 365 days)

- 22 joint operations with the Haitian National Police based on intelligence collection and analysis
- 49,640 fixed/mobile checkpoint days to provide security along major roads (17 troops per checkpoint x 4 checkpoints per infantry company x 2 companies x 365 days)
- 51,100 troop patrol days to monitor major crossing points along the border (35 troops per patrol x 4 patrols per infantry company x 1 company x 365 days)
- 28,105 troop days of quick reaction capacity to pre-empt, prevent and deter the escalation of imminent security threats (77 troops per company x 1 company x 365 days)
- 1,800 troop days of integrated operations with the Haitian National Police in a front-line role including preventive joint tactical patrols; tactical operations against criminal/insurgent targets; and strategic operations (150 troops per operation x 1 operation per month x 12 months)

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*	
1.2 Progress towards the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of members of armed groups into Haitian society, including meeting the specific needs of women and children associated with such groups, as well as weapons control and public security measures	1.2.1-1.2.4	No change

Outputs

No change

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*	
1.3 Restored public safety, law and order and the re-creation of a sustainable operational capacity and institutional strengthening of the Haitian National Police service	1.3.1	Revised: The Haitian National Police vets and certifies 7,000 newly recruited police officers compared to 770 in 2004/05, of whom at least 10 per cent are women
	1.3.2	No change

Outputs

Additional

- Advice to the Haitian National Police on vetting and certifying an additional 5,500 police officers
- Advice to the Haitian National Police Academy on training for 170 police officers, including basic training, "train-the-trainer" programmes and management training for high-ranking police officers

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*	
1.4 Reform and institutional strengthening of the judicial and corrections systems in Haiti	1.4.1-1.4.3	No change

Outputs

No change

External factors

No change

Table 2
Human resources: component 1, secure and stable environment

Category	*Total*
I. Military contingents	
Approved 2005/06	6 700
Additional[a]	50
Temporary[b]	750
Revised 2005/06	**7 500**
II. Civilian police	
Approved 2005/06	747
Temporary[b]	150
Revised 2005/06	**897**
III. Formed police units	
Approved 2005/06	875
Temporary[b]	125
Revised 2005/06	**1 000**

	International staff										
	USG -ASG	*D-2 -D-1*	*P-5 -P-4*	*P-3 -P-1*	*Field Service*	*General Service*	*Security Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff[c]*	*United Nations volunteers*	*Total*
IV. Civilian staff											
Office of the Force Commander											
Approved 2005/06	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	**2**	3	—	**5**
Temporary[d]	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	**1**	1	—	**2**
Revised 2005/06	—	**1**	—	—	**1**	**1**	—	**3**	4	—	**7**
Office of the Police Commissioner											
Approved 2005/06	—	1	5	—	1	1	—	**8**	3	—	**11**
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revised 2005/06	—	**1**	**5**	—	**1**	**1**	—	**8**	**3**	—	**11**
Legal Affairs Section											
Approved 2005/06	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	**4**	3	—	**7**
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revised 2005/06	—	—	**3**	—	**1**	—	—	**4**	**3**	—	**7**

	International staff										
	USG -ASG	*D-2 -D-1*	*P-5 -P-4*	*P-3 -P-1*	*Field Service*	*General Service*	*Security Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff*[c]	*United Nations volunteers*	***Total***
Justice Section											
Approved 2005/06	—	1	6	6	—	1	—	**14**	22	8	**44**
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revised 2005/06	**—**	**1**	**6**	**6**	**—**	**1**	**—**	**14**	**22**	**8**	**44**
Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section											
Approved 2005/06	—	—	2	3	—	1	—	**6**	30	20	**56**
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revised 2005/06	**—**	**—**	**2**	**3**	**—**	**1**	**—**	**6**	**30**	**20**	**56**
Subtotal, civilian staff											
Approved 2005/06	—	3	16	9	2	4	—	**34**	61	28	**123**
Temporary[d]	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	**1**	1	—	**2**
Revised 2005/06	**—**	**3**	**16**	**9**	**3**	**4**	**—**	**35**	**62**	**28**	**125**
Grand total (I-IV)											
Approved 2005/06											**8 445**
Additional[a]											**50**
Temporary[b,d]											**1 027**
Revised 2005/06											**9 522**

[a] Increase of 50 military personnel to create a sector headquarters in Port-au-Prince (Security Council resolution 1608 (2005)).
[b] Temporary increase of military and police personnel during the electoral period and subsequent political transition (Council resolution 1608 (2005)).
[c] Includes national officers and national General Service staff.
[d] Temporary posts budgeted under general temporary assistance.

Expected accomplishment

1.1 Secure and stable environment throughout Haiti

Justification

- **International staff: establishment of one temporary post**

In the Office of the Force Commander, one Administrative Assistant (Field Service) will be based in the new Integrated Sector Headquarters to be created in Port-au-Prince and will provide administrative support to the 50 additional staff officers.

- **National staff: establishment of one temporary post**

In the Office of the Force Commander, one Administrative Assistant (national General Service staff) will assist the international Administrative Assistant in the new Integrated Sector Headquarters, providing administrative services as well as translation services in Creole.

Component 2: political process

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
2.1 Progress towards national dialogue and reconciliation in Haiti	2.1.1 No change
Outputs	
No change	

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
2.2 State authority re-established and consolidated throughout Haiti	2.2.1-2.2.2 No change
Outputs	
No change	

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*
2.3 Free and fair elections in Haiti	2.3.1-2.3.6 No change
Outputs	
No change	
External factors	
No change	

Table 3
Human resources: component 2, political process

	International staff										
Civilian staff	*USG -ASG*	*D-2 -D-1*	*P-5 -P-4*	*P-3 -P-1*	*Field Service*	*General Service*	*Security Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff[a]*	*United Nations volunteers*	***Total***
Political Affairs and Planning Division											
Approved 2005/06	—	1	6	3	1	1	—	**12**	6	—	**18**
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revised 2005/06	—	**1**	**6**	**3**	**1**	**1**	—	**12**	**6**	—	**18**
Communications and Public Information Section											
Approved 2005/06	—	1	2	8	3	1	—	**15**	20	7	**42**
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revised 2005/06	—	**1**	**2**	**8**	**3**	**1**	—	**15**	**20**	**7**	**42**

Civilian staff	International staff								National staff[a]	United Nations volunteers	Total
	USG -ASG	D-2 -D-1	P-5 -P-4	P-3 -P-1	Field Service	General Service	Security Service	Subtotal			
Civil Affairs Section											
Approved 2005/06	—	1	21	15	11	2	—	50	23	15	88
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revised 2005/06	**—**	**1**	**21**	**15**	**11**	**2**	**—**	**50**	**23**	**15**	**88**
Electoral Assistance Section											
Approved 2005/06	—	1	3	3	—	1	—	8	19	27	54
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revised 2005/06	**—**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**—**	**1**	**—**	**8**	**19**	**27**	**54**
Subtotal, civilian staff											
Approved 2005/06	—	4	32	29	15	5	—	85	68	49	202
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revised 2005/06	**—**	**4**	**32**	**29**	**15**	**5**	**—**	**85**	**68**	**49**	**202**

[a] Includes national officers and national General Service staff.

Component 3: human rights

Expected accomplishment	Indicators of achievement
3.1 Progress towards the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular of women and children, in Haiti	3.1.1-3.1.2 No change

Outputs

No change

External factors

No change

Table 4
Human resources: component 3, human rights

Civilian staff	International staff								National staff[a]	United Nations volunteers	Total
	USG -ASG	D-2 -D-1	P-5 -P-4	P-3 -P-1	Field Service	General Service	Security Service	Subtotal			
Human Rights Section											
Approved 2005/06	—	1	5	12	—	1	—	19	24	5	48
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revised 2005/06	**—**	**1**	**5**	**12**	**—**	**1**	**—**	**19**	**24**	**5**	**48**

Child Protection Unit											
Approved 2005/06	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	**1**	2	—	**3**
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Revised 2005/06	—	—	**1**	—	—	—	—	**1**	**2**	—	**3**
Gender Unit											
Approved 2005/06	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	**2**	5	—	**7**
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Revised 2005/06	—	—	**1**	**1**	—	—	—	**2**	**5**	—	**7**
Subtotal, civilian staff											
Approved 2005/06	—	1	7	13	—	1	—	**22**	31	5	**58**
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Revised 2005/06	—	**1**	**7**	**13**	—	**1**	—	**22**	**31**	**5**	**58**

[a] Includes national officers and national General Service staff.

Component 4: humanitarian and development coordination

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*
4.1 Improved humanitarian situation and progress towards economic recovery in Haiti	4.1.1-4.1.4 No change

Outputs

No change

External factors

No change

Table 5
Human resources: component 4, humanitarian and development coordination

	International staff										
Civilian staff	*USG -ASG*	*D-2 -D-1*	*P-5 -P-4*	*P-3 -P-1*	*Field Service*	*General Service*	*Security Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff*[a]	*United Nations volunteers*	***Total***
Humanitarian and Development Coordination Section											
Approved 2005/06	—	—	5	1	—	1	—	**7**	3	1	**11**
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Revised 2005/06	—	—	**5**	**1**	—	**1**	—	**7**	**3**	**1**	**11**
HIV/AIDS Unit											
Approved 2005/06	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	**1**	3	2	**6**
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**—**	—	—	**—**
Revised 2005/06	—	—	**1**	—	—	—	—	**1**	**3**	**2**	**6**

Civilian staff	International staff: USG -ASG	D-2 -D-1	P-5 -P-4	P-3 -P-1	Field Service	General Service	Security Service	Subtotal	National staff[a]	United Nations volunteers	Total
Subtotal, civilian staff											
Approved 2005/06	—	—	6	1	—	1	—	8	6	3	17
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revised 2005/06	—	—	6	1	—	1	—	8	6	3	17

[a] Includes national officers and national General Service staff.

Component 5: support

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
5.1 Effective and efficient administrative, logistical and security support to the mission	5.1.1-5.1.4 No change

Outputs

Additional

Military and police personnel

- Deployment and rotation of an average strength of 599 contingent personnel, 106 formed police personnel and 112 civilian police
- Verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment of an average strength of 599 military personnel and 106 police personnel in formed units
- Storage and supply of rations and bulk water for an average strength of 565 military personnel and 106 police personnel in formed units in 11 locations

Civilian personnel

- Administration of an average number of 13 international staff, 23 national staff and 14 United Nations volunteers

Facilities and infrastructure

- Establishment of up to 9 military sites, 2 sites for the formed police unit and 1 site for the civilian police
- Engineering support for the construction and renovation of buildings and facilities for the co-location of the civilian police with the Haitian National Police at 50 sites
- Operation and maintenance of 52 generators and provision of electrical supply to 12 new mission sites and 50 co-location sites of the civilian police

Ground transportation

- Operation and maintenance of 86 vehicles

Communications

- Installation, maintenance and operation of a satellite station hub of 10 additional remote sites, 2 microwave links and 212 portable radios (ultra high frequency)

Information technology

- Installation and maintenance of 65 desktops, 41 portable computers and 6 servers

Medical

- Medical services to 150 civilian police and 65 civilian personnel

Security

- Provision of security 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to 35 international staff and United Nations volunteers, as well as 12 United Nations facilities and site assessments

External factors

No change

Table 6
Human resources: component 5, support

	International staff										
Civilian staff	*USG -ASG*	*D-2 -D-1*	*P-5 -P-4*	*P-3 -P-1*	*Field Service*	*General Service*	*Security Service*	***Subtotal***	*National staff*[a]	*United Nations volunteers*	***Total***
Security Section											
Approved 2005/06	—	—	2	14	45	1	—	**62**	139	—	**201**
Temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revised 2005/06	**—**	**—**	**2**	**14**	**45**	**1**	**—**	**62**	**139**	**—**	**201**
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer											
Approved 2005/06	—	1	3	7	19	—	—	**30**	22	—	**52**
Temporary[b]	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	**2**	1	—	**3**
Revised 2005/06	**—**	**1**	**3**	**7**	**21**	**—**	**—**	**32**	**23**	**—**	**55**
Administrative Services											
Approved 2005/06	—	—	7	19	35	7	—	**68**	56	17	**141**
Temporary[b]	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	**4**	2	1	**7**
Revised 2005/06	**—**	**—**	**7**	**19**	**39**	**7**	**—**	**72**	**58**	**18**	**148**
Integrated Support Services											
Approved 2005/06	—	—	11	28	108	5	—	**152**	226	77	**455**
Temporary[b]	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	**10**	26	17	**53**
Revised 2005/06	**—**	**—**	**11**	**28**	**118**	**5**	**—**	**162**	**252**	**94**	**508**

Civilian staff	International staff: USG -ASG	D-2 -D-1	P-5 -P-4	P-3 -P-1	Field Service	General Service	Security Service	Subtotal	National staff[a]	United Nations volunteers	Total
Subtotal, civilian staff											
Approved 2005/06	—	1	23	68	207	13	—	**312**	443	94	**849**
Temporary[b]	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	**16**	29	18	**63**
Revised 2005/06	—	**1**	**23**	**68**	**223**	**13**	—	**328**	**472**	**112**	**912**

[a] Includes national officers and national General Service staff.
[b] Temporary posts budgeted under general temporary assistance.

Expected accomplishment

5.1 Effective and efficient administrative, logistical and security support to the mission

Justification

- **International staff: establishment of 16 temporary posts**

In the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, two additional Regional Administrative Officers (Field Service) will be needed to support the additional personnel and locations in view of the establishment of a new regional sector headquarters in Port-au-Prince and the co-location of the additional civilian police with the Haitian National Police in 50 sites throughout the country in areas for which no regional coverage is currently provided.

In Administrative Services, four temporary posts are proposed (Field Service) in the areas of personnel, procurement and general services.

In the Personnel Section, one Human Resources Assistant (Field Service) will support and administer the additional 150 civilian police and 65 civilian personnel.

In the Procurement Section, two Procurement Assistants (Field Service) will be deployed to the Regional Administrative Offices to meet the immediate operational requirements in terms of lease contracts, procurement of supplies, materials and support service contracts linked to the establishment of 12 additional sites for the additional military and police personnel and the refurbishment of sites for the co-location of the civilian police throughout the country.

In the General Services Section, one Receipt and Inspection Assistant (Field Service) will inspect, control and report goods and services including rations, water and fuel received for the new locations where the additional military and police units will be based.

In Integrated Support Services, 10 temporary posts are proposed (Field Service) as described below.

In the Joint Logistics Operations Centre, one additional Logistics Assistant (Field Service) will cover all logistics requirements related to the additional military and police units, in particular in the south east region where the new infantry battalion will be located.

In the Medical Section, one additional Nurse (Field Service) will be needed for a new nursing facility to be created to complement the existing Level II hospital whose capacity is not sufficient to cover the additional military, police and civilian personnel to be deployed to the Mission. The Nurse will also build the capacity of the local nurses.

In the Movement Control Section, one additional Movement Control Assistant (Field Service) will be required to assist in the planning and coordination of the increased number and frequency of land, sea and

air cargo and personnel movements to the additional 12 locations where the additional infantry battalion and formed police unit will be located as well as to the 50 sites where the civilian police will be located.

The Mission will have to establish 9 new sites for its additional infantry battalion: its headquarters in Croix des Bouquets, one camp each for its 3 companies (in Thomazeau, Malpas and Fôret des Pins), as well as one camp each for 3 platoons that will be detached within the area of responsibility of the battalion, one site for the Quick Reaction Force (in Port-au-Prince) and an Integrated Sector Headquarters (in Port-au-Prince). The Mission will also establish 2 new sites for its additional formed police unit: its headquarters in Port-au-Prince and one site for one platoon detached in the Port-au-Prince area. In addition, one site will be established in Hinche for a component of the additional civilian police, while the rest of the additional civilian police will be co-located with the Haitian National Police in 50 new sites that will require alterations and renovations. To carry out these projects, the Engineering Section will establish a new central-east regional Engineering Unit covering the entire area north and east of Port-au-Prince where the additional infantry battalion will be located, and will need to hire one Regional Engineer (Field Service) to manage all engineering activities and supervise engineering staff in the area. One Asset Manager (Field Service) will also be required to manage the central-east regional warehouse that will be created and will manage all engineering assets in the region.

In the Aviation Section, one international Air Operations Assistant (Field Service) will be needed in the Mission Air Operations Centre in view of the increased workload in air tasking anticipated in relation to the expansion of the Mission to new sites throughout the country. The incumbent will be responsible for task processing, coordination with the new sites, as well as for the execution, oversight and management of air operations for these new sites, including 24/7 operations for night training, night coverage of casualty/medical evacuations and support to military operations.

In the Supply Section, four additional Supply Assistants (Field Service) will be needed, one in the General Supply Unit, one in the Rations Unit and two in the Fuel Unit. In the General Supply Unit, the incumbent will manage all requirements related to general supplies such as accoutrements, decals, flags and medals related to the additional military and police personnel, as well as their stocking and distribution. In the Rations Unit, the incumbent will process the weekly and monthly ration requirements for the additional military and formed police units, ensure their weekly and daily deliveries and verify each delivered item against contingent requisitions and vendors invoices. In the Fuel Unit, the two Supply Assistants will be responsible for the supply of fuel to the 12 additional locations where the additional military and formed police units will be based as well as to the 50 sites where the civilian police will be based throughout the country, and will also be responsible for quality control of ground and aviation fuel, for the inspection of storage capacity and equipment, for the installation of bladders, and for training in bladder maintenance and fuel stock control.

- **National staff: establishment of 29 temporary posts**

In the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, one Administrative Assistant (Field Service) will be needed to provide administrative support to the two additional international Regional Administrative Officers.

In Administrative Services, two temporary posts are proposed (one national officer and one national General Service staff) in the areas of finance and general services.

In the Finance Section, one additional Finance Assistant (national General Service staff) will be needed in the Disbursement Unit to assist in the processing of the increased number of payments anticipated in relation to the additional military, police and civilian personnel, the related engineering projects and procurement of equipment, supplies and materials.

In the General Services Section, one additional Property Control and Inventory Officer (national officer) will be required to manage and control all additional engineering assets related to the establishment of the new sites for the additional military and police personnel.

In Integrated Support Services, 26 temporary posts are proposed (11 national officers and 15 national General Service staff) as described below.

In the Medical Section, one additional Doctor (national officer) will be required to meet the increased medical assistance needs related to the additional police and civilian personnel as well as the higher number of cases of hospitalization and medical evacuations anticipated based on recent experience and considering the epidemiological profile and sanitary conditions prevailing in Haiti.

In the Movement Control Section, one Cargo Handler (national General Service staff) will be needed for receiving, preparing, loading and the general processing of the increased cargo movements anticipated in relation to the additional military and police personnel.

In the Engineering Section, a total of 12 temporary posts are proposed. Nine Engineering Assistants (six national officers and three national General Service staff) will supervise construction and building maintenance works in Port-au-Prince and in the central-east region as well as refurbishment works in the 50 sites where the additional civilian police will be co-located with the Haitian National Police. Two Electricians (national General Service staff) will carry out all necessary electrical installation and maintenance works in the central-east region and in Port-au-Prince. One Building Maintenance Assistant (national General Service staff) will supervise the erection of prefabricated facilities and maintenance works related to the establishment of the new camps.

In the Aviation Section, one national Air Operations Assistant (national General Service staff) will be needed in the Mission Air Operations Centre in view of the increased workload in air tasking anticipated in relation to the expansion of the Mission to new sites throughout the country. The incumbent will be responsible for task processing, coordination with the new sites, as well as for the execution, oversight and management of air operations for these new sites, including 24/7 operations for night training policy, night coverage of casualty/medical evacuations and support to military operations.

In the Communications and Information Technology Section, four Communications Technicians (national officers) will be needed to install and maintain satellite and communications equipment in 4 out of the 10 additional remote sites that will be established in connection with the additional military and police personnel.

In the Transport Section, seven Mechanics (national General Service staff) will perform repairs and maintenance related to 86 additional vehicles needed for the additional police and civilian personnel.

- **United Nations volunteers: establishment of 18 temporary positions**

In the Office of Administrative Services, one temporary position is proposed in the area of finance.

In the Finance Section, one Finance Assistant will be needed in the Accounts Unit in view of the increased volume of transactions that will be generated by the additional military, police and civilian personnel and the related engineering projects.

In the Office of Integrated Support Services, 17 temporary positions are proposed as described below.

In the Office of Integrated Support Services, three Contingent-owned Equipment Inspectors will be needed in the Contingent-owned Equipment Unit to deal with the verification, monitoring, inspection and reporting of equipment of the additional infantry battalion and formed police unit as well as the briefing of new contingent personnel on contingent-owned equipment procedures.

In the Joint Logistics Operations Centre, one additional Logistics Assistant will be deployed to the central-east region and will assist and monitor the daily logistics operations at the local level.

In the Movement Control Section, two Movement Control Assistants will be deployed to the regions and will be responsible for planning the transportation of cargo and personnel by road, sea and air in their area of responsibility.

In the Engineering Section, a total of three temporary positions are required. One Electrical Supervisor will supervise all electrical works in the central-east region, and one Heavy Equipment Operator will organize the movement of equipment and will be in charge of all United Nations-owned heavy equipment in the central-east region. One Warehouse Assistant will also be needed to assist the Asset Manager of the central-east region as well as the Central Warehouse Manager in Port-au-Prince in the management of the material supply system.

In the Aviation Section, one Air Operations Assistant will be responsible for aviation infrastructure projects as well as aviation equipment requirements related to the establishment of additional helicopter landing sites where the additional military and police personnel will be located, including the reconnaissance and certification of aviation infrastructure and the coordination of activities for the construction and improvement of sites.

In the Communications and Information Technology Section, six Communications Technicians will be needed to install and maintain satellite and communications equipment in 6 out of the 10 additional remote sites that will be established in connection with the additional military and police personnel.

In the Supply Section, one Supply Assistant in the Fuel Unit will follow up the invoice processing, data reconciliation and consumption rates of the new sites that will be established for the additional military and police personnel.

II. Resource requirements

A. Overall

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006.)

Category	Apportionment (2004/05) (1)	Apportionment (2005/06) (2)	Revised cost estimates (2005/06) (3)	Variance Amount (4)=(3)-(2)	Variance Percentage (5)=(4)÷(2)
Military and police personnel					
Military observers	—	—	—	—	—
Military contingents	148 375.5	181 037.4	198 790.0	17 752.6	9.8
Civilian police	26 136.7	40 058.6	46 231.6	6 173.0	15.4
Formed police units	16 766.5	25 333.7	29 776.3	4 442.6	17.5
Subtotal	**191 278.7**	**246 429.7**	**274 797.9**	**28 368.2**	**11.5**
Civilian personnel					
International staff	50 030.0	69 694.2	69 694.2	—	—
National staff	4 631.3	11 924.3	11 924.3	—	—
United Nations volunteers[a]	4 448.9	6 762.7	7 420.8	658.1	9.7
Subtotal	**59 110.2**	**88 381.2**	**89 039.3**	**658.1**	**0.7**
Operational costs					
General temporary assistance[a]	240.0	883.9	3 434.6	2 550.7	288.6
Government-provided personnel	—	—	—	—	—
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—	—
Consultants	150.0	283.2	283.2	—	—
Official travel	1 001.8	1 290.0	1 290.0	—	—
Facilities and infrastructure	54 076.4	64 173.3	74 652.1	10 478.8	16.3
Ground transportation	17 435.5	6 195.3	8 817.1	2 621.8	42.3
Air transportation	20 112.5	20 715.9	20 853.9	138.0	0.7
Naval transportation	395.1	205.2	205.2	—	—
Communications	17 850.2	18 184.0	20 086.0	1 902.0	10.5
Information technology	7 969.7	4 016.0	4 291.9	275.9	6.9
Medical	4 506.8	5 136.7	5 327.7	191.0	3.7
Special equipment	2 224.1	3 404.0	3 747.3	343.3	10.1
Other supplies, services and equipment	1 725.8	9 317.6	10 544.7	1 227.1	13.2
Quick-impact projects	970.0	1 457.6	1 457.6	—	—
Subtotal	**128 657.9**	**135 262.7**	**154 991.3**	**19 728.6**	**14.6**
Gross requirements	**379 046.8**	**470 073.6**	**518 828.5**	**48 754.9**	**10.4**
Staff assessment income	6 256.7	10 069.5	10 342.1	272.6	2.7
Net requirements	**372 790.1**	**460 004.1**	**508 486.4**	**48 482.3**	**10.5**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**379 046.8**	**470 073.6**	**518 828.5**	**48 754.9**	**10.4**

[a] Cost estimates for additional 2005/06 requirements are inclusive of a 25 per cent delayed recruitment factor.

B. Contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

7. Revised requirements for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 are based on standard reimbursement rates for major equipment (wet-lease) and self-sustainment in the total amount of $74,915,200 as follows:

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Apportionment* (1)	*Revised cost estimates* (2)	*Variance* (3)=(2)-(1)
Major equipment			
Military contingents and formed police units			
Major equipment	36 592.4	40 035.3	3 442.9
Self-sustainment			
Facilities and infrastructure			
Catering (kitchen facilities)	2 232.8	2 442.9	210.1
Office equipment	1 936.4	2 117.7	181.3
Electrical	2 373.6	2 595.9	222.3
Minor engineering	1 359.4	1 486.7	127.3
Laundry and cleaning	1 879.3	2 055.3	176.0
Tentage	1 901.6	2 082.0	180.4
Accommodation	3 199.6	3 353.3	153.7
Miscellaneous general stores	3 679.3	4 023.6	344.3
Field defence stores	193.5	193.5	—
Communications			
Communications	6 344.7	6 912.4	567.7
Medical			
Medical services	4 384.3	4 575.3	191.0
Special equipment			
Explosive ordnance disposal	502.6	568.9	66.3
Observation	2 215.7	2 452.7	237.0
Identification	11.2	19.7	8.5
Subtotal	**32 214.0**	**34 879.9**	**2 665.9**
Total	**68 806.4**	**74 915.2**	**6 108.8**

Mission factors	*Percentage*	*Effective date*	*Last review date*
1. Applicable to mission area			
Extreme environmental conditions factor	1.1	1 June 2004	—
Intensified operational conditions factor	1.3	1 June 2004	—
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	1.0	1 June 2004	—
2. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.25-4.75		

C. Training

8. The estimated requirements for training for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 remain unchanged.

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Apportionment*	*Revised cost estimates*	*Variance*
Training consultants	113.0	113.0	—
Official travel, training	519.1	519.1	—
Training fees, supplies and services	167.1	167.1	—
Total	**799.2**	**799.2**	**—**

D. Non-budgeted contributions

9. The estimated value of non-budgeted contributions for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 remains unchanged.

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Estimated value*	*Revised estimated value*	*Variance*
Status of forces agreement [a]	3 245.0	3 245.0	—
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—	—	—
Total	**3 245.0**	**3 245.0**	**—**

[a] Estimated rental value of Government-provided lands and premises.

III. Analysis of variances[1]

Reference

The present section of the report describes the single largest contributing factor of each resource variance according to specific standard options encompassed in the four standard categories listed below:

- **Mandate**: variances caused by changes in the scale or scope of the mandate, or changes in the expected accomplishments as driven by the mandate;
- **External**: variances caused by parties or situations external to the United Nations;
- **Cost parameters**: variances caused by United Nations regulations, rules and policies;
- **Management**: variances caused by management actions to achieve planned results more effectively (e.g., by reprioritizing or adding certain outputs) or efficiently (e.g., by taking measures to reduce personnel or operational inputs while maintaining the same level of outputs) and/or from performance related issues (e.g., by having underestimated the costs or quantities of inputs required to produce a certain level of outputs, or by delayed recruitment).

	Variance	
Military contingents	$17,752.6	9.8%

- **Mandate: additional inputs and outputs**

10. The additional requirements result from the phased deployment of 750 additional infantry personnel between September and October 2005, as well as the phased deployment of 50 additional staff officers between September 2005 and April 2006, adjusted by a 2 per cent delayed deployment factor.

	Variance	
Civilian police	$6,173.0	15.4%

- **Mandate: additional inputs and outputs**

11. The increased requirements are due to the phased deployment of 150 additional civilian police between September and October 2005, adjusted by a 5 per cent delayed deployment factor.

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars.

	Variance	
Formed police units	**$4,442.6**	**17.5%**

- **Mandate: additional inputs and outputs**

12. The increased requirements result from the phased deployment of one additional formed police unit of 125 police personnel between August and September 2005, adjusted by a 2 per cent delayed deployment factor.

	Variance	
United Nations volunteers	**$658.1**	**9.7%**

- **Mandate: additional inputs and outputs**

13. The additional requirements result from the temporary deployment of 18 additional volunteers, adjusted by a 25 per cent delayed recruitment factor.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	**$2,550.7**	**288.6%**

- **Mandate: additional inputs and outputs**

14. The additional requirements result from the temporary recruitment of 17 additional international civilian personnel and 30 additional national personnel, adjusted by a 25 per cent delayed recruitment factor.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	**$10,478.8**	**16.3%**

- **Mandate: additional inputs and outputs**

15. The additional requirements are due to the need to establish 12 new sites for the additional military and police personnel and to refurbish 50 new sites where the additional civilian police will be co-located with the Haitian National Police and the related requirements for prefabricated facilities, refrigeration equipment, generators, water purification equipment, accommodation and office equipment, office furniture, fuel tanks and pumps, security and safety equipment, alteration, renovation and construction services, as well as recurring operating costs.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	**$2,621.8**	**42.3%**

- **Mandate: additional inputs and outputs**

16. The increased requirements are due to the need to procure, operate and maintain 82 additional general purpose 4x4 vehicles and 4 additional light buses needed for patrols by the additional civilian police and transport of the additional civilian and police personnel.

	Variance	
Air transportation	$138.0	0.7%

- **Mandate: additional inputs and outputs**

17. The additional requirements result from the need to procure aeronautical equipment for additional helicopter landing sites to be established in the area of operation where the additional infantry battalion will be deployed.

	Variance	
Communications	$1,902.0	10.5%

- **Mandate: additional inputs and outputs**

18. The additional requirements are attributable to the need to procure and operate 10 satellite earth stations to be installed in 10 additional remote sites as well as 212 additional portable radios to be used by the additional civilian and police personnel.

	Variance	
Information technology	$275.9	6.9%

- **Mandate: additional inputs and outputs**

19. The increased requirements relate to the procurement and maintenance of 65 desktop computers and 41 portable computers to be used by the additional civilian and police personnel and the staff officers.

	Variance	
Medical	$191.0	3.7%

- **Mandate: additional inputs and outputs**

20. The higher requirements are due to the self-sustainment costs of the additional infantry battalion and formed police unit.

	Variance	
Special equipment	$343.3	10.1%

- **Mandate: additional inputs and outputs**

21. The higher requirements relate to the self-sustainment costs of the additional infantry battalion and formed police unit.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	$1,227.1	13.2%

- **Management: additional inputs and outputs**

22. The increased requirements are attributable to the need to contract additional interpreters and translators in French and Creole for the additional civilian police and military personnel.

IV. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

23. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the Mission are:**

(a) **Appropriation of the amount of $48,754,900 for the 12-month period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 in addition to the amount of $494,887,000 already appropriated by the General Assembly in its resolution 59/17 B;**

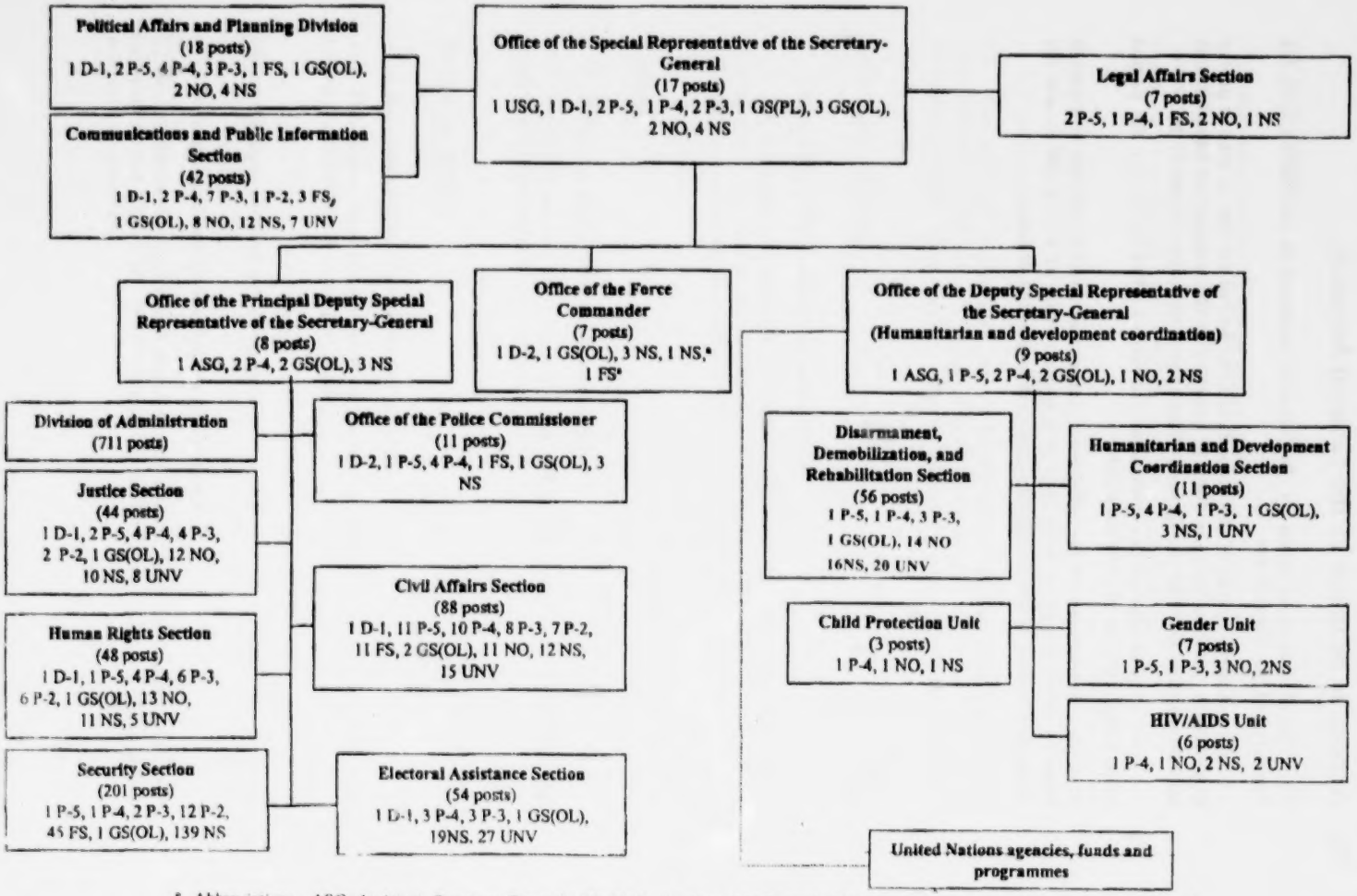
(b) **Assessment of the additional amount of $30,616,914 for the period from 1 July 2005 to 15 February 2006;**

(c) **Assessment of the additional amount of $18,137,986 for the period from 16 February to 30 June 2006 at a monthly rate of $4,062,908 should the Security Council decide to continue the mandate of the mission.**

Annex

Organization charts

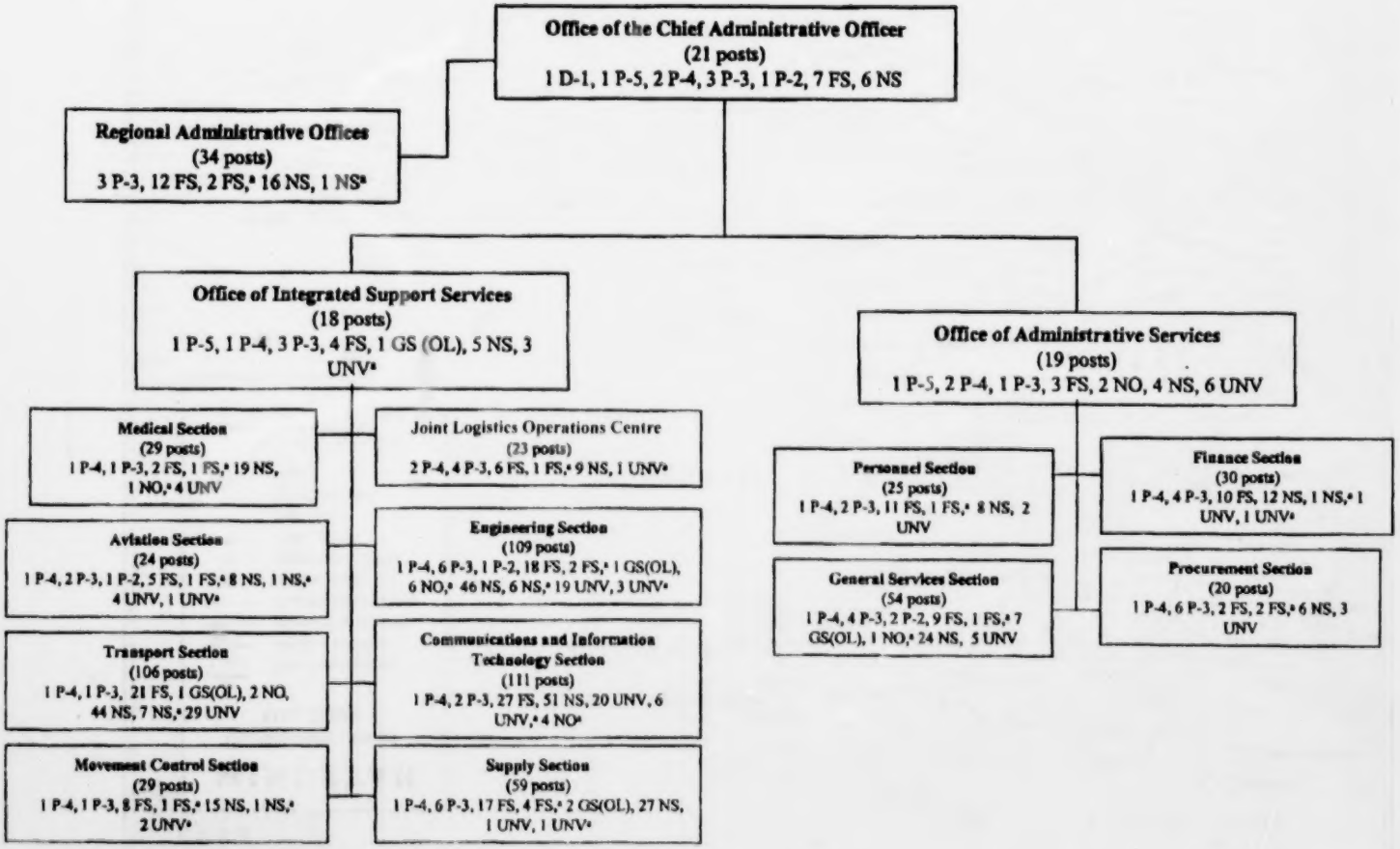
A. United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti


Political Affairs and Planning Division
(18 posts)
1 D-1, 2 P-5, 4 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 FS, 1 GS(OL), 2 NO, 4 NS
Communications and Public Information Section
(42 posts)
1 D-1, 2 P-4, 7 P-3, 1 P-2, 3 FS, 1 GS(OL), 8 NO, 12 NS, 7 UNV
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General
(17 posts)
1 USG, 1 D-1, 2 P-5, 1 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 GS(PL), 3 GS(OL), 2 NO, 4 NS
Legal Affairs Section
(7 posts)
2 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 FS, 2 NO, 1 NS
Office of the Principal Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General
(8 posts)
1 ASG, 2 P-4, 2 GS(OL), 3 NS
Office of the Force Commander
(7 posts)
1 D-2, 1 GS(OL), 3 NS, 1 NS,[a] 1 FS[a]
Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Humanitarian and development coordination)
(9 posts)
1 ASG, 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 GS(OL), 1 NO, 2 NS
Division of Administration
(711 posts)
Office of the Police Commissioner
(11 posts)
1 D-2, 1 P-5, 4 P-4, 1 FS, 1 GS(OL), 3 NS
Justice Section
(44 posts)
1 D-1, 2 P-5, 4 P-4, 4 P-3, 2 P-2, 1 GS(OL), 12 NO, 10 NS, 8 UNV
Civil Affairs Section
(88 posts)
1 D-1, 11 P-5, 10 P-4, 8 P-3, 7 P-2, 11 FS, 2 GS(OL), 11 NO, 12 NS, 15 UNV
Human Rights Section
(48 posts)
1 D-1, 1 P-5, 4 P-4, 6 P-3, 6 P-2, 1 GS(OL), 13 NO, 11 NS, 5 UNV
Security Section
(201 posts)
1 P-5, 1 P-4, 2 P-3, 12 P-2, 45 FS, 1 GS(OL), 139 NS
Electoral Assistance Section
(54 posts)
1 D-1, 3 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 GS(OL), 19NS, 27 UNV
Disarmament, Demobilization, and Rehabilitation Section
(56 posts)
1 P-5, 1 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 GS(OL), 14 NO 16NS, 20 UNV
Humanitarian and Development Coordination Section
(11 posts)
1 P-5, 4 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 GS(OL), 3 NS, 1 UNV
Child Protection Unit
(3 posts)
1 P-4, 1 NO, 1 NS
Gender Unit
(7 posts)
1 P-5, 1 P-3, 3 NO, 2NS
HIV/AIDS Unit
(6 posts)
1 P-4, 1 NO, 2 NS, 2 UNV
United Nations agencies, funds and programmes

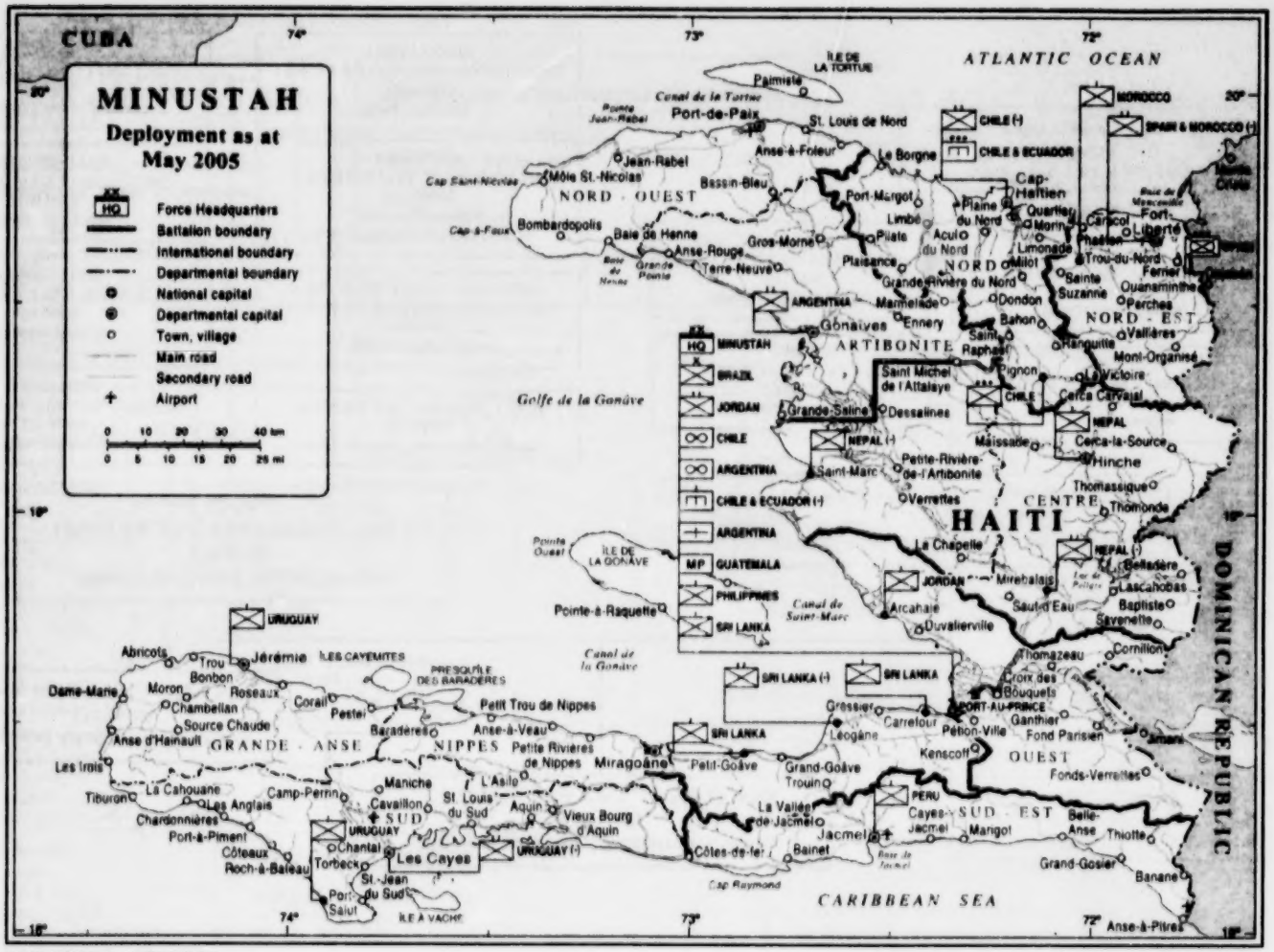
[a] Abbreviations: ASG=Assistant Secretary-General; FS=Field Service; GS=General Service; NO=national officer; NS=national staff; OL=Other Level; P=Professional; PL=Principal Level; UNV=United Nations volunteer; USG=Under-Secretary-General.

[a] Additional temporary posts.

B. Administration


Office of the Chief Administrative Officer
(21 posts)
1 D-1, 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 P-2, 7 FS, 6 NS
Regional Administrative Offices
(34 posts)
3 P-3, 12 FS, 2 FS,[a] 16 NS, 1 NS[a]
Office of Integrated Support Services
(18 posts)
1 P-5, 1 P-4, 3 P-3, 4 FS, 1 GS (OL), 5 NS, 3 UNV[a]
Office of Administrative Services
(19 posts)
1 P-5, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 3 FS, 2 NO, 4 NS, 6 UNV
Medical Section
(29 posts)
1 P-4, 1 P-3, 2 FS, 1 FS,[a] 19 NS, 1 NO,[a] 4 UNV
Joint Logistics Operations Centre
(23 posts)
2 P-4, 4 P-3, 6 FS, 1 FS,[a] 9 NS, 1 UNV[a]
Aviation Section
(24 posts)
1 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2, 5 FS, 1 FS,[a] 8 NS, 1 NS,[a] 4 UNV, 1 UNV[a]
Engineering Section
(109 posts)
1 P-4, 6 P-3, 1 P-2, 18 FS, 2 FS,[a] 1 GS(OL), 6 NO,[a] 46 NS, 6 NS,[a] 19 UNV, 3 UNV[a]
Transport Section
(106 posts)
1 P-4, 1 P-3, 21 FS, 1 GS(OL), 2 NO, 44 NS, 7 NS,[a] 29 UNV
Communications and Information Technology Section
(111 posts)
1 P-4, 2 P-3, 27 FS, 51 NS, 20 UNV, 6 UNV,[a] 4 NO[a]
Movement Control Section
(29 posts)
1 P-4, 1 P-3, 8 FS, 1 FS,[a] 15 NS, 1 NS,[a] 2 UNV[a]
Supply Section
(59 posts)
1 P-4, 6 P-3, 17 FS, 4 FS,[a] 2 GS(OL), 27 NS, 1 UNV, 1 UNV[a]
Personnel Section
(25 posts)
1 P-4, 2 P-3, 11 FS, 1 FS,[a] 8 NS, 2 UNV
Finance Section
(30 posts)
1 P-4, 4 P-3, 10 FS, 12 NS, 1 NS,[a] 1 UNV, 1 UNV[a]
General Services Section
(54 posts)
1 P-4, 4 P-3, 2 P-2, 9 FS, 1 FS,[a] 7 GS(OL), 1 NO,[a] 24 NS, 5 UNV
Procurement Section
(20 posts)
1 P-4, 6 P-3, 2 FS, 2 FS,[a] 6 NS, 3 UNV

[a] Additional temporary posts.



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Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Cartographic Section

United Nations A/60/177

General Assembly

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Sixtieth session
Item 82 of the provisional agenda*
Report of the International Criminal Court

Report of the International Criminal Court

Note by the Secretary-General

The report of the International Criminal Court is submitted herewith to the General Assembly, in accordance with the provisions of article 6 of the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the International Criminal Court (A/58/874, annex).

* A/60/150.

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Report of the International Criminal Court for 2004

Summary

The International Criminal Court (hereinafter "the Court") is an independent, treaty-based, permanent judicial institution with jurisdiction over persons for the most serious crimes of international concern, namely genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. By punishing individuals who commit these crimes, the Court is intended to contribute to the deterrence of such crimes as well as to international peace and security and respect for international justice. The Court is complementary to national jurisdictions and its Statute and Rules of Procedure and Evidence guarantee fair, public trials consistent with internationally recognized human rights. To be effective in its activities, the Court needs the cooperation of States, international organizations and civil society.

The judges and the Prosecutor of the Court took office in 2003. Two years later, the Court has entered the judicial phase of its operations. Three States parties have referred situations on their territories to the Prosecutor. The Security Council has referred one situation to the Prosecutor. The Prosecutor is investigating three situations: the Democratic Republic of the Congo; Uganda; and Darfur, the Sudan, and is monitoring eight other situations. The Court is conducting field operations and the Pre-Trial Chambers have begun the first judicial proceedings.

While respecting the necessary independence of the organs of the Court under the Rome Statute, the different organs of the Court coordinate their activities on matters of common concern, including strategic planning; external relations, public information, and outreach; and the operation of field presences. The Court is committed to transparency and accountability in its activities, and maintains regular dialogue with States parties, non-State parties, international organizations, in particular the United Nations, and civil society.

The different organs of the Court contribute to the objectives of the Court in accordance with their respective mandates. The Presidency has a wide range of administrative, judicial and external relations responsibilities. The judges have been preparing for the fair and expeditious conduct of proceedings and have begun to conduct the first proceedings at the pre-trial level. The Office of the Prosecutor is responsible for analysing information on possible crimes and conducting investigations and prosecutions; its work in the last two years has focused on establishing the Office, consulting with stakeholders in the development of guiding strategies and launching the first operational activities, including the three current investigations. The Registry provides administrative and operational support to all organs of the Court while carrying out its specific mandates in relation to victims, witnesses, defence and outreach in both headquarters and the field.

Since 2002, the Assembly of States Parties has held three sessions, during which it has adopted a number of instruments, rules, regulations and resolutions which, in accordance with the Rome Statute, constitute the normative framework for the activities of the Court. The Assembly has also established a Committee on Budget and Finance to provide an appropriate mechanism for the budgetary and financial review and monitoring of the resources of the Court. The Bureau of the Assembly established two working groups.

The Court has made substantial progress since the judges and the Prosecutor assumed office. However, the Court cannot succeed alone. The work of the Court is a common endeavour, dependent on the support and cooperation of all States parties, as well as other States, international organizations and civil society.

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I. Introduction

1. The International Criminal Court (hereinafter "the Court") was established by the Rome Statute (hereinafter "the Statute"), which was adopted on 17 July 1998 and entered into force on 1 July 2002.[1] As at 1 July 2005, 99 States had ratified or acceded to the Statute.

2. The Court is an independent, permanent judicial institution with jurisdiction over persons for the most serious crimes of international concern, namely genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.[2] The Statute recognizes that States have the primary responsibility for investigating and punishing these crimes. The Court is complementary to the efforts of States to investigate and prosecute international crimes. It may only exercise its jurisdiction over cases where national systems do not conduct proceedings or where they are unwilling or genuinely unable to carry out such proceedings. By helping to ensure that the perpetrators of genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes do not go unpunished, the Court is intended to contribute to the prevention of these serious international crimes.

3. The Court is the centrepiece of an emerging system of international criminal justice which includes national courts, international courts and hybrid tribunals with both national and international components. These institutions of criminal justice are also closely linked to efforts to establish and maintain international peace and security. In his report to the Security Council of August 2004, the Secretary-General of the United Nations observed, "[the United Nations] experience in the past decade has demonstrated clearly that the consolidation of peace in the immediate post-conflict period, as well as the maintenance of peace in the long term, cannot be achieved unless the population is confident that redress for grievances can be obtained through legitimate structures for the peaceful settlement of disputes and the fair administration of justice".[3] The International Criminal Court is intended to contribute to efforts to restore and maintain international peace and security and guarantee lasting respect for and the enforcement of international justice.

4. As a judicial institution, the Court is designed to conduct fair, impartial and efficient investigations, prosecutions and trials. Its Statute, Rules of Procedure and Evidence[4] and other supplementary texts include detailed safeguards to ensure the integrity of the Court's proceedings. At all stages of proceedings, the rights of the accused and other actors are guaranteed through both substantive law and procedural mechanisms. In addition, the Statute contains innovative provisions permitting victims to participate in proceedings and to obtain reparations from the Court.

5. To be effective, the International Criminal Court must work closely with a number of critical partners, including States and international, regional and non-governmental organizations. The Court does not have its own police force capable of implementing its decisions or orders. Instead, the Court requires the cooperation of States in many areas, including evidence collection, the arrest and surrender of persons and the enforcement of sentences. The Statute imposes detailed obligations on States parties to cooperate with the Court. The Court will also need the assistance of other States in a position to assist the Court as well as that of international, regional and non-governmental organizations. Formal agreements between the Court and such actors facilitate cooperation.

6. Effective cooperation with the United Nations is particularly important to the Court. The Statute recognizes specific roles for the United Nations and the Security Council. The Relationship Agreement, concluded on 4 October 2004 by the President of the Court and the Secretary-General of the United Nations on behalf of their respective institutions, affirms the independence of the Court while establishing a framework for cooperation.[5] The agreement provides for institutional relations between the Court and the United Nations, including the granting to the Court of observer status at the General Assembly. The Relationship Agreement also contains provisions on cooperation and judicial assistance that are crucial to the Court's operational activities.

7. While the Statute entered into force on 1 July 2002, the Court only truly came into existence with the inauguration of the judges, the Prosecutor and the Registrar in March, June and July 2003 respectively. Since that time, the elected officials and staff of the Court have worked hard to prepare the Court for its judicial operations. The Court has recruited a permanent staff of 323 people from 58 countries, developed its administrative policies and established its infrastructure. The Court places heavy emphasis on the recruitment of highly qualified staff. The Court's selection of staff in the Professional category is guided in principle by a system of desirable ranges based on that of the United Nations. States may assist the Court in identifying qualified candidates from underrepresented States.

8. The Court is now at the beginning of the judicial phase of its operations. Three States parties — Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Central African Republic — have referred situations in their respective territories to the Prosecutor. In addition, the Security Council has referred the situation in Darfur, the Sudan, to the Prosecutor. One non-State party, Côte d'Ivoire, has lodged a declaration accepting the jurisdiction of the Court. Having evaluated the information made available to him, the Prosecutor has initiated investigations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; Uganda; and Darfur, the Sudan. The Prosecutor has also received over 1,300 communications relating to situations that might fall within the jurisdiction of the Court. In addition to the situations under investigation, the Prosecutor is currently monitoring eight other situations around the world, including in the Central African Republic and Côte d'Ivoire.

9. The Court is establishing its operations in the field in connection with the situations under investigation. The Pre-Trial Chambers have begun the first judicial proceedings and the first trial proceedings are expected to begin in 2006, provided the Court receives sufficient cooperation from States in arresting and surrendering persons.

II. Activities involving the whole Court

10. Guaranteeing a fair trial requires respecting the independence of the Court's different organs under its Statute, namely the Presidency; the Appeals, Trial and Pre-Trial Divisions; the Office of the Prosecutor; and the Registry. While respecting this independence, the organs must work together as one Court on matters of common concern. The Coordination Council, comprised of the President on behalf of the Presidency, the Prosecutor and the Registrar, leads the Court in ensuring general coordination among the organs on administrative matters of common

concern. The Coordination Council also invites the Director of the Secretariat of the Assembly of States Parties to participate in meetings on issues of mutual interest.

11. In order to ensure effective, integrated development, the Court has made a priority of establishing a strategic planning process. The Court is developing a five-year strategic plan that will define strategic goals for the Court and a strategy for achieving those goals. Although the plan is still in the early stages, the Court has identified a provisional set of Court goals and substantially developed a "capacity model" that will assist the coordinated planning of the Court's resource needs. Work done on the strategic plan has already contributed to the structural cohesion of the budget and to the identification and development of common policies on issues such as external relations and field offices.

12. The Court is committed to the sound financial management of its activities. To ensure an effective internal audit mechanism, the Coordination Council has adopted a Charter for Internal Audit. This Charter clarifies and elaborates the legal mandate of the existing Office of Internal Audit. It also establishes an Oversight Committee to advise the Office and ensure management involvement while respecting the independence of the Office.

13. The Court has adopted a common approach to the entirety of its external relations, public information and outreach activities. The Court is concluding a wide range of agreements to facilitate different aspects of its operations. Agreements have been concluded with the governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda to facilitate the Court's operations in connection with the investigations in those countries. As indicated above, the Court concluded the Relationship Agreement with the United Nations in 2004. An agreement with the United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) is being negotiated. The Court is in the process of negotiating agreements for cooperation with other international and regional organizations, including the African Union and the European Union. Other agreements have been negotiated or will be negotiated with States on specific issues of necessary cooperation, such as the acceptance of prisoners sentenced by the Court and the relocation of witnesses. It is important that States parties conclude such agreements, which provide for essential cooperation with the Court.

14. Regular contacts with interested partners help to ensure the transparency and accountability of the Court, as well as provide necessary feedback on key policies and decisions. The Court currently holds three regular diplomatic briefings for representatives of States each year, with two briefings being held in The Hague and one in Brussels. The Court and its representatives also meet regularly to exchange information with representatives of individual States or groups of States or with non-governmental organizations both at the seat of the Court and elsewhere. Expert consultations, online public hearings and other forms of communication have been held in the course of developing essential Court documents. For example, the Court held an online public hearing on victims and defence issues in the preparation of the Regulations of the Court.[6] This hearing allowed wide participation in the process of adopting the Regulations and the Court received responses from all over the world.

15. The Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry have devoted particular attention to working closely together in the field. The Court is operating two field offices — one in Kinshasa and one in Kampala — as well as a field presence in Bunia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Court is also evaluating its needs in

connection with the investigation in Darfur. These field operations are joint initiatives of the Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry and carry out the functions described in the sections below on the activities of each organ.

16. In establishing and maintaining field operations, the Court has encountered a number of challenges. Security is often a concern, particularly where the Court is active in situations of ongoing conflict. Establishing reliable logistics can also be difficult. Each situation presents its own challenges in terms of the geographical location as well as the linguistic and cultural composition of the region. To be effective, the Court must make contacts within local communities and find reliable intermediaries for disseminating information and carrying out necessary functions. As a consequence, the success of the Court's field activities depends to a large extent on the cooperation it receives from the State where the Court operates, as well as other States and international or regional organizations in a position to affect cooperation.

III. Presidency

17. The Presidency consists of three judges elected by their peers. They are President Philippe Kirsch (Canada), First Vice-President Akua Kuenyehia (Ghana) and Second Vice-President Elizabeth Odio Benito (Costa Rica). The Presidency's functions may be grouped into three main areas: administrative, judicial and external relations.

18. The Presidency's administrative functions include both exercising managerial oversight of the Registry and ensuring the effective delivery of services by the Registry to the judiciary. In its oversight function, the Presidency has provided input into a wide range of administrative policies and issued presidential directives on issues such as the staff regulations, information security and trust funds of the Court.

19. In the exercise of its judicial functions, the Presidency organizes the judicial work of the Chambers and carries out specific judicial functions assigned to the Presidency by the Statute, Rules of Procedure and Evidence and Regulations of the Court. Among its activities, the Presidency has convened six plenary sessions of the judges, constituted Pre-Trial Chambers and assigned the situations referred to the Prosecutor to Pre-Trial Chambers. The Presidency has approved standard forms for victims to apply to participate in proceedings and is considering standard forms for victims to apply for reparations. The Presidency has also contacted States to enquire if they would agree to be placed on a list of States willing to accept persons sentenced to a term of imprisonment by the Court.

20. The Presidency's external relations activities include the negotiation and conclusion of agreements on behalf of the Court and the promotion of public awareness and understanding of the Court. The President has met with heads of State and Government, government officials, representatives of States, parliamentarians and representatives of international and regional organizations. He has also played a leading role in addressing non-governmental organizations, academics, the media and the public at large about the role and functions of the Court. Such initiatives are intended to enhance understanding of the Court and thereby increase acceptance of the Court.

IV. Chambers

21. The Chambers consist of 18 judges, including the members of the Presidency, organized in three divisions. The current judges, all of whom took up office in March 2003, are:

(a) Appeals Division: Georghios Pikis (Cyprus), President of the Division; Philippe Kirsch (Canada); Navanethem Pillay (South Africa); Sang-Hyun Song (Republic of Korea); and Erkki Kourula (Finland);

(b) Trial Division: Elizabeth Odio Benito (Costa Rica); Karl T. Hudson-Phillips (Trinidad and Tobago); Maureen Harding Clark (Ireland); René Blattmann (Bolivia); Anita Ušacka (Latvia); and Adrian Fulford (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

(c) Pre-Trial Division: Hans-Peter Kaul (Germany), President of the Division; Akua Kuenyehia (Ghana); Claude Jorda (France); Tuiloma Neroni Slade (Samoa); Mauro Politi (Italy); Fatoumata Dembele Diarra (Mali); and Sylvia Steiner (Brazil).

22. Upon assuming office, the judges began preparing to ensure that all proceedings before the Court are fair, independent, impartial and efficient. In May 2004, the judges adopted the Regulations of the Court in accordance with article 52 of the Statute. These Regulations cover the range of the Court's activities and are necessary to the Court's routine functioning. The Regulations were considered by the States parties without objection. The judges did receive and consider a few comments on the Regulations and made a few technical revisions of the French version of the Regulations. The Regulations called for the judges to adopt a Code of Judicial Ethics. This Code — an innovation for international criminal tribunals — was adopted by the judges at their plenary session of March 2005.[7]

23. The judges have also been preparing for the technical aspects of proceedings. They meet in chambers, divisions, plenary sessions and other regular meetings to coordinate and discuss matters of joint interest, such as the practical aspects of victims' participation in proceedings, disclosure of documents, presentation of evidence, translation and interpretation and issues relating to the defence and the accused.

24. The Court has begun its first judicial proceedings at the pre-trial level. The Presidency has constituted three Pre-Trial Chambers[8] and assigned each situation referred to the Prosecutor as follows:

(a) Pre-Trial Chamber I: Democratic Republic of the Congo; Darfur, the Sudan;

(b) Pre-Trial Chamber II: Uganda;

(c) Pre-Trial Chamber III: Central African Republic.

25. On 17 February 2005, Pre-Trial Chamber I issued the first judicial decision of the chambers in a case, deciding to convene a status conference with the Prosecutor and his representatives on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.[9] Since then, Pre-Trial Chamber I has held a number of hearings and issued several decisions in relation to this situation.[10]

V. Office of the Prosecutor

26. The Office of the Prosecutor (hereinafter "the Office") is responsible for receiving and analysing referrals and information in order to determine whether there is a reasonable basis to investigate; for conducting investigations into genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes; and for conducting prosecutions before the Court of persons responsible for such crimes.

27. The Chief Prosecutor, Luis Moreno-Ocampo (Argentina), was sworn in on 16 June 2003. In the two years since then, major priorities have been (a) creating the Office and recruiting the Office team; (b) engaging in consultation and dialogue with stakeholders in the development of guiding strategies; and (c) launching the first operational activities, which currently include investigations in three situations: Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Darfur, the Sudan.

28. The Office of the Prosecutor must carry out its activities in contexts of ongoing violence and instability, without the benefit of its own enforcement apparatus, and is expected to do so in a manner that is both exemplary and cost-effective. The Office has taken several key strategic decisions to guide its operations, including the following: a collaborative approach with the international community, fostering strong cooperation; a positive approach to complementarity, encouraging genuine national proceedings wherever possible; a policy of targeted prosecution, focusing on the persons who bear the greatest responsibility; efficient investigations and focused charges; and a small and flexible Office relying on external networks of support. In 2004, the Office started investigations in the two gravest situations under its treaty jurisdiction (Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda) and did so with the agreement of the territorial States.

Creating the Office

29. The Office has grown from 7 members when the Prosecutor took office to 91 fixed-term staff in July 2005. The Deputy Prosecutor (Investigations), Serge Brammertz (Belgium), was sworn in on 3 November 2003 and the Deputy Prosecutor (Prosecutions), Fatou Bensouda (the Gambia), was sworn in on 1 November 2004.

30. The Office has critically examined and refined its organization, in order to arrive at a structure that best reflects its functions. A multidisciplinary approach brings together investigators, analysts, trial attorneys, cooperation advisers, victims experts and others in the common goal of conducting focused and effective investigations. An Executive Committee comprised of the heads of divisions and chaired by the Prosecutor provides advice on major decisions, such as the initiation of investigations, and promotes coordination of activities.

31. The Office has also developed legal tools to carry out its work efficiently, including templates and databases for preparing and tracking requests for assistance, as well as four internal protocols to ensure compliance with statutory duties on disclosure, questioning witnesses, the principle of objectivity and unique investigative opportunities. The Office is also developing a case management application (the "case matrix") and analytical materials on crimes and procedures in the Statute.

Consultation with partners

32. Consistent with the approach of the Court as a whole, the Prosecutor initiated a practice of consultation with stakeholders from the outset of his term, with a public hearing in June 2003 to receive input on general strategy and priority tasks. A draft policy paper was discussed at the public hearing, made available on the website for public comment and finalized in September 2003. In addition, a draft annex to the policy paper, concerning an analysis of referrals and communications, has been posted on the website for comment.

33. The Office also conducted a series of expert consultation processes, involving over 125 criminal justice experts, preparing reports on issues such as length of proceedings, investigations and State cooperation, and complementarity in practice. The reports are on the Court's website.

34. The Office has continued this practice of consultation, including several meetings with non-governmental organizations between 2003 and 2005, and a first meeting with States parties on 20 June 2005 to discuss strategies and activities of the Office. The Office is currently developing a methodology for assessing the interests of justice (article 53 of the Rome Statute) and is conducting consultations with States parties, the United Nations and non-governmental organizations on this and other issues.

Activities

35. As noted above, the Office has initiated investigations into three situations (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda and Darfur, the Sudan) and is also collecting information on eight other situations of concern.

36. The Office of the Prosecutor is investigating the situation in Uganda, which involves allegations of large-scale abductions, killings, torture and sexual violence. The majority of alleged abductees are children. The investigation in Uganda is at an advanced stage after 10 months of work. The Office has conducted over 50 trips to the field; interviewed crime base witnesses, overview witnesses and others; and collected documents, videos, photographs and other materials. The Office concluded a cooperation agreement with the Government of Uganda and benefits from excellent cooperation from the Government and other cooperation partners. The Office has made several missions to engage with local groups to establish relationships for cooperation and assessing interests of victims and invited community leaders to The Hague to discuss how to coordinate the respective efforts of the Office and community leaders. The Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry have established a field office in Uganda.

37. The Office of the Prosecutor is investigating the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which involves allegations of thousands of deaths by mass murder and summary execution since 2002, as well as large-scale patterns of rape, torture and use of child soldiers. There are many areas of extreme insecurity and ongoing conflict, with no effective State presence. Numerous armed groups active in the Democratic Republic of the Congo are allegedly involved in crimes. Given the scale of the situation, the investigation of cases in the Democratic Republic of the Congo will proceed in sequence. One or two cases, selected on the basis of gravity, are prioritized in 2005, while other cases will be developed subsequently. The first investigations are progressing well. The Office has carried out over 50 trips to the

field; collected over 11,000 documents; interviewed over 60 persons; and collected documents, videos, photographs and other materials. The Office of the Prosecutor and the Registry have established a field office in Kinshasa and a field presence in Bunia. The Office has concluded a cooperation agreement with the Government; however, the Government faces great logistical challenges and many areas are not under effective control, so inability to rely on effective cooperation remains a great challenge for the investigation. Cooperation from MONUC will be essential, as will be cooperation from others with relevant information.

38. The Office of the Prosecutor is investigating the situation in Darfur, the Sudan, which involves allegations of the killing of thousands of civilians and the widespread destruction and looting of villages, leading to the displacement of approximately 1.9 million civilians, as well as allegations of a pervasive pattern of rape and sexual violence and persistent targeting and intimidation of humanitarian personnel. Following the referral, the Office collected more than 2,500 items from the International Commission of Inquiry on Darfur, as well as over 3,000 documents from other sources. The Office was in contact with more than 100 groups and individuals and interviewed more than 50 experts. On 1 June 2005, the Prosecutor initiated an investigation and informed Pre-Trial Chamber I, followed by a public announcement thereafter.

39. The Office has been in contact with authorities from the Sudan, the African Union, the United Nations and other partners to discuss cooperation. The Prosecutor presented a report to the Security Council on 29 June 2005. The Office will identify those individuals who bear the greatest responsibility for the crimes and will assess the admissibility of the selected cases. The Office is planning its investigation and working actively in developing operational support.

40. Cooperation is essential for all investigations. The Office has concluded cooperation agreements under article 54, paragraph 3 (d), of the Rome Statute to facilitate its work, including with Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), as well as some States parties and non-governmental organizations, and participates in the negotiation of Court-wide agreements with essential actors such as the African Union, the European Union and MONUC.

VI. Registry

41. The Registry is headed by the Registrar, Bruno Cathala (France), who was elected by the judges on 24 June 2003. The core functions of the Registry are the following: to provide administrative and operational support to the judiciary and to the Office of the Prosecutor, as well as to the Registry's activities in the areas of defence, victims, communications and security; to ensure the servicing of the Court; and to develop effective mechanisms to assist victims, witnesses and defence with a view to safeguarding their rights in accordance with the Statute and the Rules of Procedure and Evidence. Furthermore, the Registry has a key role to play in ensuring public proceedings. In addition to its activities at headquarters, with the launching of the three investigations by the Office of the Prosecutor, the Registry is establishing and developing field operations.

Headquarters

42. Over the last two years, the Registry has worked to build the operational and administrative support structures for the Court as a whole, while also establishing the necessary mechanisms, policies and regulations to pursue its mandate in the areas of victims' participation and reparations, witness protection, defence and outreach.

43. As the Court develops, the Registry must ensure that the administrative structures meet the Court's needs. The Registry has developed mechanisms, relevant policies and procedures to ensure the efficient and effective delivery of high quality services to all organs of the Court. The Registry has, inter alia, prepared the Court's yearly budget submissions, issued policies and rules such as the staff rules, ensured finalization of the courtrooms, concluded a range of contracts and implemented a procurement plan for the Court. In order to enable the Court to operate efficiently and to work in a web-based environment, the Registry has established a number of information systems. The Registry has also undertaken comparative studies in relation to the establishment of the permanent premises of the Court.

44. The Division of Court Services has developed the necessary structures to guarantee organizational support for courtroom hearings; the receipt, recording and distribution of information; and translation and interpretation services for the whole Court. Interim detention facilities have been identified and the design of permanent facilities will be finalized soon.

45. One of the specific functions of the Registry is to ensure adequate legal representation for victims seeking to participate in proceedings or obtain reparations. An Office of Public Counsel for Victims will offer necessary legal assistance to victims. To assist victims in participating in all stages of the proceedings and to enable them to claim reparations, the Registry has created standard application forms for victims' participation and reparations. The Presidency has approved the forms for victims' participation and is considering the application forms for reparations. Aware of the importance of informing affected populations about the Court's mandate and proceedings, the Victims Participation and Reparation Section has developed outreach campaigns and information materials on the rights of victims. A trust fund for victims has been established and voluntary contributions are welcome.

46. The Registry has developed a legal aid scheme to ensure sufficient means for the defence and due respect for the rights of the accused, while maintaining transparency and accountability in the administration and control of Court resources. The Office of Public Counsel for Defence will support counsel and accused, including through the representation and protection of rights of the accused during the initial stages of an investigation. To execute its mandate on defence issues properly, the Registry has conducted extensive consultations with members of the legal profession, bar associations, and other interested partners. A revised draft code of professional conduct for counsel has been prepared by the Bureau of the Assembly of States Parties and will be submitted for the approval of the Assembly at its forthcoming session.

47. The Registry has continued its efforts to raise awareness of the Court and its activities by organizing briefings, seminars and workshops at the seat of the Court for the media, professionals and students from various countries. The Registry has

strengthened the Court's public information capacity in order to support the implementation of outreach services in the countries where the Court is active. A Documentation Centre has also been set up. The Court maintains a website to share information effectively with the media, non-governmental organizations, educational institutions, States parties and the public at large.[11]

48. As with the Court as a whole, the Registry recognizes the importance of regular dialogue with partners. The Registrar has conducted consultations with States parties both at the seat of the Court and in New York. The Registry also maintains a constructive dialogue with the host State on various aspects of the work of the Court. The Registrar has held meetings at the seat of the Court with non-governmental organizations on matters falling within the responsibilities of the Registry. Extensive expert and online consultations, as well as seminars, were conducted with a wide range of stakeholders in preparing documents such as the Regulations of the Registry, the draft code of professional conduct for counsel and the standard application forms mentioned above.

Field operations

49. In the field, the Registry both provides administrative support to the Court's field operations and pursues its specific mandate in the areas of victims, witnesses, defence and outreach.

50. Support to field activities entails, inter alia, finding safe premises, installing secure equipment to meet information technology and general services needs and obtaining reliable means of transport, including vehicles suited to the terrain. The safety of the Court's teams working on the ground, as well as that of victims and witnesses, must also be guaranteed. The requirements of logistics and security can vary greatly between situations. In areas where the United Nations has a presence, cooperation between the Court and the United Nations facilitates the Court's field activities.

51. In pursuing its specific mandate, the Registry fully recognizes the importance of having sound national capacities and strong local networks in place in the countries where the Court is active in the field. The Registry has undertaken a number of training programmes targeting local authorities such as police, media, defence lawyers, magistrates and non-governmental organizations in both the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda. The support and cooperation of States parties in relation to strengthening the capacity of local actors and building local networks is crucial.

52. In conducting outreach, the Registry relies on local actors. Identifying reliable intermediaries to be used when reaching affected communities and victims and adequately training these intermediaries are priorities. The Court must ensure such intermediaries provide accurate and timely information on the Court. The Registry has produced information products, action plans and directories of key partners/target groups and has set up channels of communication. The groundwork for the provision of information about trials has also been established. In pursuing its work in the field, the Registry is adapting its working methods to the realities on the ground, keeping mindful of local cultures and customs.

VII. Assembly of States parties

53. After holding its first two sessions at United Nations Headquarters in New York, the Assembly of States parties held its third session in The Hague, from 6 to 10 September 2004.[12] The fourth session will also be held in The Hague, from 28 November to 3 December 2005, while a resumed session is scheduled to take place at United Nations Headquarters in New York on 26 and 27 January 2006. At the resumed session, the Assembly will proceed with the election of six judges and six members of the Committee on Budget and Finance. The nomination period for both judges and members of the Committee was fixed at 18 July to 9 October 2005.

54. As regards subsidiary bodies, in 2002 the Assembly established the Committee on Budget and Finance. The Committee is responsible for the technical examination of any document submitted to the Assembly that contains financial or budgetary implications, as well as any other matters of a financial, budgetary or administrative nature entrusted to it by the Assembly.[13] The Committee will hold its fifth session in The Hague from 10 to 14 October 2005, during which it will, inter alia, consider the proposed budget for 2006, performance reports for 2004 and 2005 and proposals regarding permanent premises of the Court.

55. Pursuant to Assembly resolution ICC-ASP/3/Res.8,[14] on 1 December 2004 the Bureau of the Assembly established two working groups, based in The Hague and New York. The working group in The Hague considered the following issues: the permanent premises of the Court; the draft code of professional conduct for counsel; and issues related to the host State, including the draft headquarters agreement. For its part, the New York working group considered the relationship with the United Nations, in particular the matter of a liaison office for the Court at the United Nations; the arrears of States parties; and the draft regulations of the trust fund for victims. The outcome of these discussions will be considered by the Assembly during its fourth session.

56. The second informal intersessional meeting of the Special Working Group on the Crime of Aggression was held from 13 to 15 June 2005 at the Liechtenstein Institute on Self-Determination at the Woodrow Wilson School, Princeton University, United States of America.[15]

VIII. Conclusions

57. The establishment of the International Criminal Court was a historic development in efforts to hold accountable perpetrators of the most serious international crimes and to deter such crimes. Moreover, the United Nations High-level Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change concluded that, with respect to preventing conflicts, "In the area of legal mechanisms, there have been few more important recent developments than the Rome Statute creating the International Criminal Court".[16]

58. Two years after the judges, Prosecutor and Registrar assumed office, the Court is making substantial progress in developing its capacity and exercising its core functions. However, the Court cannot succeed alone. The work of the Court is a common endeavour, dependent on the support and cooperation of all States parties, as well as other States, international organizations and civil society.

Notes

[1] *Official Records of the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court Rome, 15 June-17 July 1998*, vol. I; *Final documents* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.I.5), sect. A.

[2] Additional information about the Court and its activities is available on the website of the Court (http://www.icc-cpi.int). The website includes press releases and information on each of the organs of the Court and the Assembly of States Parties. Documents available on the website include decisions of the chambers that are not of a confidential nature, the Official Journal of the Court and the Official Records of the Assembly of States Parties.

[3] S/2004/616, para. 2.

[4] *Official Records of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, first session, New York, 3-10 September 2002* (ICC-ASP/1/3) part II, sect. A.

[5] Ibid., *third session, The Hague, 6-10 September 2004* (ICC-ASP/3/25) part II, resolution ICC-ASP/3/Res.1, annex; United Nations document A/58/874, annex. Approved by the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute on 7 September 2004 and by the General Assembly in its resolution 58/318 of 13 September 2004.

[6] Regulations of the Court, adopted 26 May 2004; *Official Journal of the International Criminal Court* (document ICC-BD/01-01-04).

[7] Code of Judicial Ethics, adopted 9 March 2005; *Official Journal of the International Criminal Court* (document ICC-BD/02-01-05).

[8] The membership of the three Pre-Trial Chambers is:

Pre-Trial Chamber I: Judges C. Jorda (presiding), A. Kuenyehia and S. Steiner;
Pre-Trial Chamber II: Judges T. N. Slade (presiding), M. Politi and F. Diarra;
Pre-Trial Chamber III: Judges S. Steiner (presiding), T. N. Slade and H-P. Kaul.

[9] Pre-Trial Chamber I decision ICC No. 01-04-9 of 17 February 2005, "Decision to convene a status conference", concerning the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

[10] Decisions issued by the Chambers that are not of a confidential nature are available on the website of the Court; see note 2, above.

[11] See note 2, above.

[12] *Official Records of the Assembly of States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, third session, The Hague, 6-10 September 2004* (ICC-ASP/3/25).

[13] Ibid., *first session, New York, 3-10 September 2002* (ICC-ASP/1/3) part IV, resolution ICC-ASP/1/Res.4.

[14] Ibid., *third session, The Hague, 6-10 September 2004* (ICC-ASP/3/25) part III.

[15] See document ICC-ASP/4/SWGCA/INF.1.

[16] A/59/565, para. 90.

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New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support

New Partnership for Africa's Development: third consolidated report on progress in implementation and international support

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

Four years have elapsed since the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) was adopted by African leaders. Since the second consolidated report, there have been important regional actions and greater international response in support of Africa's development. In particular, there has been unprecedented mobilization of international public opinion in support of Africa. The present report examines progress achieved in the past year and calls attention to some of the continuing challenges and constraints in the implementation of NEPAD. It has drawn on the report of the Secretary-General's Advisory Panel on International Support for NEPAD entitled "From rhetoric to action: mobilizing international support to unleash Africa's potential" (see A/60/85). The panel's report has made an important contribution to the process of thoughtful policy dialogue and advocacy on international support for Africa. It has reinforced the message of the United Kingdom-led Commission for Africa, "Our common interest", and the United Nations millennium project, "Investing in development: a practical plan to achieve the Millennium Development Goals", published earlier in 2005, which called for more international support for Africa. Recent pledges of support to Africa by its development partner Governments are a promising and welcome development. This is a moment of opportunity for making progress in Africa's development for which NEPAD is the main policy framework. The central challenge is to grasp the opportunity and maintain the momentum by ensuring that African Governments intensify their efforts to implement NEPAD, while the development partners honour their commitments to support Africa.

* A/60/150.

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I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted in compliance with the request made by the General Assembly in its resolution 59/254 for the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report to the Assembly at its sixtieth session on the progress achieved in implementation of and international support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

2. Four years have elapsed since NEPAD was adopted by African leaders. Thus far, 2005 has been marked by important regional actions and greater international response in support of Africa's development. The present report examines progress achieved since the second consolidated report and calls attention to some of the continuing challenges and constraints in the implementation of NEPAD. The preparation of the present report has benefited from information, data and analyses provided by Member States, regional organizations, the NEPAD secretariat and various entities of the United Nations system. Information on the supportive activities undertaken by the private sector and civil society have been woven into various parts of the report.

3. The report has also drawn on the report of the Secretary-General's Advisory Panel on International Support for NEPAD, entitled *From rhetoric to action: mobilizing international support to unleash Africa's potential* (see A/60/85). The Secretary-General endorses the broad orientation for international support for NEPAD set out in the report. In particular, the Secretary-General embraces the central premise of the report, namely that international support is vital both to achieve the objectives of NEPAD and to sustain current efforts at political and economic reforms and development. The Secretary-General also approves the two-fold central message of the panel's report: that NEPAD cannot succeed without a significant increase in support from the international community and that unleashing Africa's potential for development requires harnessing the creativity and dynamism of private initiative in a range of areas, including in agriculture, industry, science and technology, and infrastructure development.

4. Many of the recommendations made by the panel have been integrated into various parts of the present report. The panel's report has made an important contribution to the process of thoughtful policy dialogue and advocacy on international support for Africa. It has reinforced the message of the United Kingdom-led Commission for Africa, "Our Common Interest", and the United Nations Millennium Project, "Investing in development: a practical plan to achieve the Millennium Development Goals", published earlier in 2005, which call for more international support for Africa.

II. Actions by African countries and organizations

5. NEPAD aims to generate broad-based and equitable growth that allows Africa to reduce poverty and integrate better into the world economy. Turning that promise into action is a complex and painstaking process requiring effective implementation of the key priority areas of NEPAD. A distinctive feature of NEPAD is its two-track approach to the implementation process: national Governments assume responsibility for implementing NEPAD programmes at the national level, while regional economic communities, or, where appropriate, joint ventures between

national Governments, are the preferred vehicles for implementation of the agreed projects with regional or subregional dimensions.

Infrastructure

6. The NEPAD secretariat is currently facilitating the implementation of and seeking support for the agreed actions on capacity-building of regional economic communities and scaling up implementation of infrastructure projects. The agreed priority projects include: capacity-building for NEPAD-implementing agencies, including regional economic communities; institutional coordination; mobilization of resources; and information-sharing and monitoring. In support of capacity-building, the African Development Bank has approved an institutional strengthening project for the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and will provide further support by assigning a long-term infrastructure expert to the NEPAD secretariat. Moreover, as part of support to NEPAD, the African Development Bank, in collaboration with the NEPAD secretariat, undertakes annual reviews of the progress made in the Short-term Action Plan (STAP) for infrastructure. The 2005 review of the action plan was held in July.

7. Work in the transport sector has focused on improving the efficiency of the transport corridor by identifying and removing physical and non-physical barriers and introducing the concept of "one-stop border posts" on a pilot basis along the borders of two participating countries. The corridors include the Mombasa-Nairobi-Addis Ababa Road Corridor project, which has been approved for financing by the African Development Bank. In collaboration with the World Bank, the African Development Bank is also financing the implementation of the Yamoussoukro Decision on air transport liberalization, airport security and air safety in the regions of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and ECCAS. Over the next 12 months greater focus will be placed on the Spatial Development Initiative approach to infrastructure provision and development along transport corridors.

8. In the water supply sector, progress has been made in the development of transboundary water resources management programmes. With the assistance of the African Development Bank, 22 projects were developed in the seven river basins of the Niger, Senegal, the Nile, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lake Chad, Zambezi and Okavango. About US$7.2 million in funding will be needed to implement these activities. Integrated water resources management plans at river basin levels are being developed with the financial assistance from the European Union Water Initiative in the river basins of the Volta, the Niger, Lake Chad, Lake Victoria/Kagera and Orange-Senqu. Following the launch of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative, the African Development Bank has pledged 30 per cent of the $14.7 billion required for the support of the programme aimed at assisting countries to achieve the Millennium Development Goals in water and sanitation. The African Water Facility, hosted by the African Development Bank, is now functional and has received about $75 million in donor commitments. This facility is expected to raise about $600 million per year by 2006-2007.

9. In the energy sector, the NEPAD secretariat and the African Development Bank have held meetings with the Democratic Republic of the Congo to expedite the Greater Inga Integrator Study. The study aims to assess the feasibility of

developing the hydropower potential at Grand Inga to supply the subregions of Africa and transmit the surplus power to neighbouring continents. The African Development Bank has earmarked $10 million for this study and has approved financing for the Ethiopia-Djibouti Power Interconnection project and for a hydropower project and transmission feasibility study in the Organisation pour la mise en valeur du fleuve Gambie. The West Africa Gas pipeline, which is expected to supply clean and affordable energy from Nigeria to Benin, Togo and Ghana, is well under way. In December 2004, Chevron Texaco, Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation, Shell and Takoradi Power Company (Volta River Authority) committed more than $500 million towards the construction of the pipeline. So far, 170 kilometres of pipe have been laid. Land acquisition and detailed engineering design as well as construction of both onshore and offshore pipelines are expected to take place in the second half of 2005. The first gas delivery is expected to take place in December 2006.

10. Seven physical projects and two additional studies (with an estimated cost of over $500 million) are under consideration in 2005 by the African Development Bank. Moreover, the number of regional infrastructure projects will increase, as projects currently under preparation with the support of the Canadian Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility (IPPF) become ready for financing and implementation. The African Development Bank has launched the preparation of four multinational projects under IPPF, including the COMTEL and the Benin-Togo-Ghana electricity interconnection projects. It is envisaged that in 2005 approvals will be granted for the preparation of at least four additional projects under the facility. In parallel with the implementation of the Short-term Action Plan, the African Development Bank recently launched a study on the Medium to Long-term Strategic Framework.

Information and communication technology

11. The NEPAD e-schools demonstration is considered a critical element in the implementation of the NEPAD e-Schools Initiative. The launching of the e-schools demonstration project is intended to take place over a one-year period. The planning phase of the demonstration is almost completed. The first demonstration, which started in July 2005, will be launched in 20 countries over a four-month period. The following are first-phase countries participating in the NEPAD project: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa and Uganda.

12. The first phase will be implemented in the first 20 nations that have signed up for the African Peer Review Mechanism. It is expected that implementation in the first set of demonstration schools (phase I) will be completed in all participating countries by October 2005. Memorandums of understanding will be signed by all implementation partners for each participating country during 2005. Other ongoing activities include work on the satellite infrastructure to provide Internet connection to schools, the development of capacity-building of country project implementation agencies and the development of a NEPAD e-schools business plan. These activities are to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2006.

13. The feasibility analysis for the East African Submarine System (EASSy) project was finalized in March 2005. Fifteen African companies have signed the

memorandum regarding the cable that will link Durban, South Africa, to Port Sudan, the Sudan via countries along the east coast. The cost of the project is estimated at approximately $200 million. Tenders will be issued in the third quarter of 2005, and the contract is expected to be signed during the same period. The parties that have signed the memorandum of understanding are anticipated to raise about 60 per cent of the total financing. The remaining amount will be raised from loans and through other financial arrangements. Recently, during the Project Management Committee meeting of EASSy, held in Khartoum, the African Development Bank agreed to support the overall preparation (up to the financing stage) through the IPPF. The NEPAD e-Africa commissions, in collaboration with other stakeholders including Telecos, policymakers and regulators, have agreed on a basic broadband regional information and communication technology network in eastern and southern Africa. Project initiators took ownership of individual links. Similar initiatives are planned for West and North Africa.

Health

14. Various countries have used the NEPAD Health Strategy in advancing their health plans, demonstrating the successful efforts of the NEPAD secretariat and other parties in advocating policies, plans and projects in the African Union/NEPAD Health Strategy. In particular, there is recognition of the scale of what is needed to get Africa back on track to reach the Millennium Development Goals for health. For example, the United Kingdom Commission for Africa has recommended that a third of the proposed increased development aid be allocated to health. In Central Africa a gap analysis between country health plans and the NEPAD Health Strategy was undertaken at the request of the African Ministers of Health. Based on a review of documents and field visits to countries, proposals on the needed actions at the regional and country levels were submitted to the ministers. Regional economic communities have also responded to the call and started playing a more effective role in the health sector.

15. To be delivered effectively, most of the elements of disease-based programmes need a functional health service. The lack of skilled human resources in the health sector is getting more attention. The NEPAD secretariat and an African non-governmental organization (NGO), the African Council for Sustainable Health Development, co-hosted a consultation meeting on this issue. The NEPAD secretariat is working on establishing multi-stakeholder platforms to enable countries to obtain the developmental support required to reach the Millennium Development Goals by training an adequate number of health workers. It is also working on identifying critical actions to address this challenge, including how to respond to the massive departure of health professionals who seek better opportunities in advanced countries.

16. HIV/AIDS has been mainstreamed into the work of all NEPAD programmes, and the provision of antiretroviral treatment on the continent is expanding. The NEPAD Health Strategy is committed to advocating for and supporting the provision of affordable antiretroviral therapy in Africa. The NEPAD "Fight Against AIDS" plan adopted by the NEPAD Steering Committee provides an overarching framework to address HIV/AIDS and its impact on the continent. The NEPAD secretariat and the Commissioner for Social Affairs of the African Union submitted a joint report to the Heads of State of the African Union Summit, held in Abuja in

January 2005. The report and recommendations in the "Interim situational report on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and polio: framework on action to accelerate health improvement in Africa" have been endorsed by the Heads of State of the African Union. The NEPAD secretariat has also participated in an African Union Commission-led process to develop a strategic plan for HIV/AIDS that demonstrates its key role in combating the epidemic. The NEPAD secretariat has identified the lack of African centres of excellence, knowledge institutions and networks of stakeholders as a critical gap in health delivery and management.

Education

17. Several projects developed in 2004 in the education and training sector are currently at various stages of implementation. The "Basic Education and Education for All" project has various components. The first one relates to the planned NEPAD Basic Education Conference for the Southern African Development Community region. The second proposal has been submitted for the joint NEPAD-United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Priority Programme for Primary/Basic Education in Africa. The "Building Capacity in Education Research and Development in Africa" project, a proposal to develop a database of research and development projects for secondary schools in Africa, has been completed and submitted to development partners for funding. Under the "Gender Equality in Primary and Secondary Schools in Africa" project, the NEPAD secretariat has identified the ECOWAS region as a priority area for accelerated government commitment to gender equality. For the "School Feeding and Nutritional Projects", negotiations about implementation between NEPAD and three countries — Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mozambique — are still in progress.

18. For the "Distance Education and Teacher Training and Development" project, as a first step, a baseline study has been undertaken in Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Mozambique in collaboration with the University of South Africa, the African Virtual University, the Commonwealth of Learning and the National Open University of Nigeria, with funding provided by the Japanese International Cooperation Agency. A second stage of the project includes submitting the reports to the Ministers of Education of the three countries to obtain commitments, as well as securing additional funding. For the "Education in Post-conflict Environments: Mathematics, Science and Technology Education for Teachers" project, missions are currently planned by the NEPAD secretariat and SMASSE-WECSA Association (Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in Secondary Education — Western, Eastern, Central and Southern Africa) to five post-conflict countries (Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, Rwanda and the Sudan). As for the "NEPAD Centres of Excellence" project, the proposal is being finalized, and the NEPAD secretariat is in the process of raising resources. For the "Putting HIV/AIDS into the Mainstream of the Education Sector in Africa" project, a proposal including primary, secondary and tertiary education has been developed by the NEPAD secretariat and submitted to various partners for support. A NEPAD secretariat proposal has been completed and submitted to development partners for the "Institutional Cooperation in Higher Education and Training within the Southern African Development Community (SADC)" project.

Environment and tourism

19. In support of the effort to develop subregional environment plans and as a follow-up to the decision made at the Partners' Conference on the NEPAD Environment Plan in Algiers in December 2003, the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) Medium-size Project on the Capacity-building Programme for the Development of Subregional Environmental Action Plans has been created. The total cost of the medium-size project is around $1.13 million, with a GEF grant of about $1 million. The capacity-building project is composed of three main components: (a) the development of five Subregional Environmental Action Plans (SREAPs); (b) a stock-taking exercise, gap analysis and finalization of bankable projects; and (c) the establishment of a technical support unit. Consultative meetings to review each draft of NEPAD SREAPs were undertaken in central Africa (Libreville), eastern Africa (Djibouti), northern Africa (Algiers), southern Africa (Gaborone) and western Africa (Abuja). These meetings involved representatives from regional economic communities, national Ministries of Environment and civil society organizations as well as development partners working in the region. The revised drafts will be presented for adoption by the respective Ministers of Environment of the subregions in 2006.

20. The African Union/NEPAD Tourism Action Plan was adopted by the forty-first meeting of the World Tourism Organization Commission for Africa, held in Mahé, Seychelles, in May 2004, and, subsequently, at the third General Assembly of the African Union, held in Addis Ababa in July 2004. In collaboration with the South African Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism and the Government of Spain, the NEPAD secretariat has contributed to the implementation of the African Union/NEPAD Tourism Action Plan priority areas of strengthening institutional capacity and reinforcing human resources and quality assurance. This initiative culminated in a Tourism and Development Seminar, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in May/June 2005, with the aim of fostering awareness of tourism as a development tool for Africa as well as creating opportunities for African countries, to learn and share experiences on tourism development initiatives. The seminar attracted senior government officials from various countries, including Angola, Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Agriculture

21. The articulation of the road map for the implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) was the most important development during the past year. As part of the effort to implement the road map, four subregional implementation planning meetings under the direction of lead regional economic communities were held for various subregions, namely, for eastern and central Africa, in the United Republic of Tanzania in January 2005, for southern Africa, in Mozambique in February 2005, for western Africa, in Mali in March 2005, and for northern Africa, in Egypt in April 2005. These planning meetings have allowed regional economic communities and their member countries to define subregional priorities, which include a set of early actions to be implemented within a 12-month period in order to launch the implementation process, as well as institutional arrangements for coordination and performance

monitoring. The meetings have firmly established regional economic communities and member countries as primary implementers. They have also set the stage for direct engagement between development partners, national Governments, private sector operators and farmers' organizations on the basis of concrete programmes. It is expected that the agreed follow-up actions to these meetings would soon be implemented with the objective of conducting business in a different manner, with particular focus on innovations, new alliances and linkages. During these subregional consultations, the NEPAD secretariat proposed establishing regional knowledge support systems for agriculture strategy formulation and implementation in each of Africa's four major regions. Their aim is to improve sector governance, strategy formulation and implementation by providing access to adequate benchmarks, best practices and statistical information.

22. As a follow-up to the subregional meetings, a high-level meeting, involving the participation of regional and international agrobusiness, regional economic communities and development partners' representatives, was held in Accra in May 2005. The meeting recommended that African countries strengthen the capacities of the NEPAD secretariat and the regional economic communities. Development partners committed their support to the agricultural sector, which will be manifested through their assistance to the implementation of CAADP priority action plans. The need for quick implementation of budget tracking systems to monitor compliance by national Governments with the commitment to distribute 10 per cent of their national budget to agriculture was underlined. Various development institutions are working to facilitate faster implementation of CAADP. For example, the United States Agency for International Development and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations have taken the lead in resource mobilization by providing support to the CAADP implementation road map. The World Bank has provided some financial assistance to the NEPAD secretariat to develop a tracking system that will monitor compliance with the 10 per cent allocation stipulation to the agriculture sector. It has also launched the preparation of the Multi-country Agricultural Productivity Programme (MAPP) in three regional economic communities (SADC, ECOWAS and ECCAS) in the amount of about $60 million. In addition, the World Bank has established a Fisheries Seed Fund in the amount of $60 million for the sustainable management of large marine ecosystems in selected countries in western, southern and eastern Africa. The African Development Bank is currently working with SADC on a $150 million programme to support water management and irrigation in southern Africa. It has also provided $30 million to support "New Rice for Africa" rice development in West Africa.

23. The United States of America, through its "Initiative to End Hunger in Africa", has budgeted $47 million for 2005 to finance CAADP implementation. Through the Department for International Development, the Government of the United Kingdom is undertaking various initiatives to support the CAADP agenda. The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) is working with the NEPAD secretariat to ensure that cassava farmers (cassava being one of the major staple foods in Africa) can access financial services and markets. In line with CAADP, IFAD has been designing the West and Central Africa Regional Marketing Initiative for cassava. This initiative would facilitate development of synergies between country programmes and improve the farmers' access to regional and international markets.

Science and technology

24. African countries have established a high-level political and policy platform for science and technology — the African Ministerial Council on Science and Technology (AMCST) — to provide leadership in identifying and implementing specific research and technology development projects. This body, which includes ministers responsible for science and technology in all African countries, is supported by a technical steering committee and advisory panels on specific policy and technical issues. The high-level forum has started to critically examine emerging science and technology issues and their implications for Africa's sustainable development.

25. African Governments have also established networks of centres of excellence dedicated to the development and application of science and technology aimed at addressing specific food production, human health and environmental challenges. The NEPAD Biosciences Network has four hubs of leading laboratories in Egypt, Kenya, South Africa and Senegal. African countries have also completed and adopted a strategic framework for establishing regional centres for water sciences and technology development. These will produce, apply and create scientific as well as technical skills. Furthermore, African leaders are committed to policy and institutional reforms. A growing number of countries (Botswana, Rwanda, Nigeria, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya and Uganda) are redesigning policies and reforming science and technology institutions. Egypt has just adopted a comprehensive plan for developing science and technology. South Africa adopted its science and technology strategy in 2002 and is making the necessary institutional reforms. The NEPAD secretariat has developed guidelines and indicators for surveying national science, technology and innovation systems. Some African countries are using these to improve their national policies.

26. Responding to the need for well-informed and credible policy on matters of science and technology, African Governments are creating specialized advisory panels on specific issues. Two such mechanisms have been created: the African Union/NEPAD high-level panel of eminent persons to advise on issues pertaining to biotechnology; and an expert working group on science, technology and innovation indicators. AMCST is charting a long-term plan for science and technology. Its second meeting, to be held in Dakar in September 2005, will consider for adoption a comprehensive African Union/NEPAD strategic plan for science and technology. Some of the next actions are likely to include the establishment of a presidential forum on science and technology, and the creation of regional financial mechanisms for research and development.

Industrialization

27. In July 2004, the Assembly of the African Union endorsed the Africa Productive Capacity Initiative (APCI) as the NEPAD Sustainable Industrial Development Strategy. In particular, it requested that the Commission of the African Union and the NEPAD secretariat provide assistance to the member States in their implementation of the strategy through the development of the concrete action plans. The implementation phase of APCI commenced with the convening of a subregional meeting for the West African region in November 2004. An action plan has been developed for the subregion in line with the priority sectors elicited in

APCI. This action plan has the following six points as its core: (a) identification of priority programmes/actions for the priority sectors; (b) harmonization of industrial policy at the subregional level; (c) financial contribution for setting up the flexible APCI support facility; (d) creation of observatories of competitiveness, productive capacities, and employment; (e) support to the establishment of centres of excellence at the service of enterprises and entrepreneurship; and (f) establishment of a follow-up mechanism. Planning for other subregions is ongoing with the objective to ensure that all industrial road maps for subregions are developed and presented at the next Conference of African Ministers of Industry (CAMI) to be held in Cairo by the end of 2005.

28. The two key challenges that stand in the way of the expeditious implementation of APCI are resource mobilization and popularization of the initiative. Resources have not been forthcoming in support of the initiative, especially €5 million rolled over from the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa. In response, the NEPAD secretariat is assisting CAMI in setting up an APCI support group that will concentrate on raising the needed resources from international as well as domestic donors. The support group will also seek to pursue an aggressive campaign to raise awareness of the initiative.

African Peer Review Mechanism

29. To date, 23 African countries have signed up for review. These countries are Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

30. Of these countries, five of them, namely, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Nigeria and Rwanda, have received support missions aimed at assessing the preparedness and capacity of the country in the review mechanism, in particular to introduce self-assessment and prepare a national action plan. A support mission to Algeria was scheduled for the last week of July 2005 and those to Mozambique and South Africa are planned for the second half of 2005. Mauritius has submitted a self-assessment report and is preparing for the country review visit by the African Peer Review panel.

31. Self-assessment reports were prepared by both Ghana and Rwanda and submitted to the African Peer Review secretariat in the second half of March 2005. Subsequently, the Peer Review panel undertook country reviews for Ghana and Rwanda and presented their report at the African Peer Review Forum in Abuja in June. Both reports were noted by the Forum and are scheduled for discussion (peer review) in August 2005 at the next session of the Forum.

32. The implementation of APRM is supported through a trust fund for which the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is providing management support at the request of the African Peer Review Forum, while other organizations, such as the Economic Commission for Africa, provide technical assistance. The trust fund is financing the operational activities of the panel and the African Peer Review secretariat. Algeria, Egypt, Nigeria and South Africa made pledges to the financing of APRM in the amount of $1 million each at the 12th meeting of the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee, held in Algiers, in November

2004. This amount is in addition to the agreed statutory annual contribution of $100,000 for each country to finance the APRM secretariat. UNDP and Lesotho have contributed $2.7 million and $0.15 million, respectively, to the trust fund.

Gender mainstreaming and civil society involvement

33. NEPAD programmes have been designed and are to be implemented in a way that integrates gender aspects. In this respect, following the suggestions by different stakeholders and gender experts, in September 2004 the NEPAD secretariat established a unit to address gender issues. This demonstrates the clear commitment of the NEPAD secretariat to such issues. The newly established desk has developed a framework and a three-year Comprehensive Strategic Plan, which provides a road map for gender mainstreaming and mobilization of civil society organizations to participate in NEPAD initiatives and processes. In this context, the unit has already embarked on the gender mainstreaming and mobilization of civil society organizations at the regional and national levels. The desk is expected to develop the capacity of professional and programme staff at the secretariat on gender issues and gender mainstreaming. To promote awareness and solidarity, the unit has initiated round tables with national parliamentarians, the Pan-African Parliament, the private sector and key stakeholders to update them on NEPAD projects and gender issues at the national and sector levels. The gender mainstreaming effort will be further boosted by the planned launch of a NEPAD gender task force of experts in gender and development in December 2005. Its objective is to incorporate gender issues into NEPAD programme implementation. To strengthen the mobilization of civil society organizations in the implementation of NEPAD projects, the NEPAD secretariat devised a mechanism for mobilizing such organizations to participate in the implementation of NEPAD programmes and actions, and is currently formulating a NEPAD-civil society organizations think tank. The think tank will form the bridge between the NEPAD secretariat and the wider civil society to generate the mobilization and the participation of civil society organizations in NEPAD implementation.

III. Response of the international community

Strengthening partnership for Africa's development

34. The case for increased international support for Africa has received much impetus from two major reports published early in 2005: the United Nations Millennium Project's "Investing in development: a practical plan to achieve the Millennium Development Goals" and the Commission for Africa's "Our Common Interest". Both reports show that more and well-targeted aid is needed to help countries escape the poverty trap. The Commission for Africa and the Millennium Project show that bold and integrated strategies on a scale needed to meet the challenges are possible and can only be implemented through a strengthened partnership. Both reports also demonstrate that aid does work only if it is well targeted and supported by good policies and institutions to ensure full accountability and transparency. Having made the case for more aid for Africa, both reports respectively estimate the amount of assistance needed to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and finance specific development priorities. As summarized in

Tables 1.A and 1.B contained in the annex to the present report, the results prepared by the United Nations Millennium Project and the Commission for Africa are consistent with one another. The Millennium Project's estimates of incremental official development assistance (ODA) in 2010 and 2015 are higher because they cover the whole region and assume that only a share of current ODA directly supports the Millennium Development Goals.

35. In the lead to the Group of Eight summit, there was unprecedented mobilization of international public opinion in support of Africa. Civil society groups organized a series of events built around the "Make Poverty History" campaign and the "Live 8" concerts to press the case for increased aid, debt reduction and fairer trade deals for Africa. Similarly, the private sector organized two events in London on the eve of the summit. The first was a one-day high-level event organized by the African Business Round Table, the United Nations and the NEPAD secretariat to launch "Bending the arc" as an official collaboration platform between the United Nations and NEPAD to promote the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals in Africa. The event aimed to draw attention to the contribution that businesses can make to promote economic growth and accelerate progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals in Africa. The second meeting, a business campaign to support Africa's development, was organized by the Commission for Africa and the Commonwealth Business Council, with co-sponsorship of the Group of Eight and the NEPAD secretariat under the auspices of the Business Action for Africa. Its main message was that Africa deserves increasingly to be seen as a continent of opportunity. Africa's new generation of business leaders and most investors in Africa feel this growing sense of confidence and African Governments should respond more vigorously to the private sector's perspectives and experience by building a genuine partnership for growth with the private sector.

36. At the Group of Eight summit in Gleneagles, the United Kingdom, the leaders made important commitments in the area of debt relief and ODA to support African development. These commitments formed part of actions by members of the Group of Eight countries, individually and collectively, in the eight thematic areas outlined in the Group of Eight Africa Action Plan[1] adopted three years ago. The eight areas are: promoting peace and security; strengthening institutions and governance; fostering trade, investment, economic growth and sustainable development; implementing debt relief; expanding knowledge; improving health and confronting HIV/AIDS; increasing agricultural productivity; and improving water resource management.

37. Countries other than the Group of Eight offered support in several key areas of Africa's development. For example, China has formally extended the tariff exemption to 25 least developed African countries for some of their export commodities to China, covering a total of 190 items. Spain has established the VITA and NAUTA programmes to help Africa, respectively, in the areas of health and fisheries development. Monaco has cooperative arrangements to support a number of African countries in the fields of environmental protection, education and basic health. The Republic of Korea has provided duty-free market access for 87 items originating in the least developed countries, including the 34 countries from Africa. Finland has contributed to the Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative to provide debt relief to African countries. The Netherlands has given the equivalent of 10 per cent of its ODA for debt relief to sub-Saharan countries. Portugal has substantially

increased debt relief to African countries amounting to 0.4 per cent of its gross national income. Turkey has developed a long-term strategy to extend technical assistance to Africa.

Official development assistance

38. ODA to Africa rose from $22.2 billion in 2002 to $26.3 billion in 2003 (and ODA to sub-Saharan Africa reached $23.7 billion).[2] Data from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) indicate that overall ODA to all developing countries grew from $68.5 billion in 2003 to $78.6 billion in 2004, a growth rate of approximately 14 per cent. If this applies also to Africa, it would yield significant flows to the region in 2004. The trend of increased ODA to Africa notwithstanding, the changing composition of aid flows means that there are fewer resources to support the goals of NEPAD and the Millennium Development Goals. Since 2001 the share of aid resources devoted to technical cooperation, emergency aid and debt forgiveness has risen. While this allocation responds to important objectives, their combined impact results in the reduction of budgetary support for development (see table 2). This suggests that in order for the new pledges of increased aid levels to have an impact on development, aid resources should be channelled to the key programmes and sectors of NEPAD.

39. The first half of 2005 was marked by pledges by individual members of the Group Of Eight countries to increase or even double aid to Africa. This was preceded by the fourteenth replenishment of the World Bank's International Development Association and the tenth replenishment of the African Development Fund. In addition, the States members of the European Union agreed to almost double their development assistance from 2004 to 2010, with at least 50 per cent of the increase earmarked for sub-Saharan Africa. Under this decision, 15 of the 25 States members of the Union committed themselves to increase their ODA from 0.39 per cent in 2006 to an intermediate goal of 0.56 per cent of their gross national income to ODA in 2010, with the goal of reaching 0.7 per cent in 2015. The 10 member States that joined the European Union after 2002 will endeavour to increase ODA to 0.17 per cent by 2010 and 0.33 per cent by 2015. This series of decisions paved the way for the announcement at the Gleneagles summit that the commitments by the Group Of Eight and other donors will lead to an increase in ODA to Africa of $25 billion a year by 2010, more than doubling aid to Africa compared to 2004.[3] Moreover, in the past few years, a number of developed countries have met or exceeded the target of allocation of 0.15-0.20 per cent of the 0.7 per cent of gross national income to ODA to the least developed countries, as agreed in the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries. The eight countries are: Norway (0.36 per cent), Belgium (0.35 per cent), Denmark (0.32 per cent), Sweden (0.27 per cent), Luxembourg (0.27 per cent), the Netherlands (0.26 per cent), Ireland (0.21 per cent) and France (0.17 per cent).

40. In parallel to the progress achieved in increasing the volume of aid to Africa, there were continuing efforts to improve the quality and effectiveness of aid. The second high-level forum on enhanced aid, held in Paris in March 2005, adopted the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, which committed the ministers from developed and developing countries and the heads of multilateral and bilateral development institutions to take far-reaching actions that can be monitored in order to reform the ways that aid is delivered and managed. In particular, they agreed to

scale up aid effectiveness in the key areas of ownership, alignment of support, harmonization, managing for results and mutual accountability. They further committed themselves to measure progress against 12 indicators of aid effectiveness with agreed target dates.

41. Complementing the global effort on aid effectiveness is the Africa-centred effort built around the work by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and OECD on mutual review of development effectiveness in Africa. Initiated in 2003 at the request of the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee, the mutual review serves as a consultation mechanism between Africa and OECD to assess and monitor commitments and achieve goals. The first edition of this biennial report, published in April 2005 under the title "Development effectiveness in Africa — promise and performance: applying mutual accountability in practice", was discussed at the fourth meeting of the Africa Partnership Forum, held in April 2005, and at the ECA Conference of Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development in May 2005. The report underlines the importance of mutual accountability at a time when large increases in aid to Africa are contemplated, emphasizing that for aid increases to be feasible, both donor and African countries' systems for aid delivery and management must be strengthened. Improving performance and accountability are thus basic values to mutual accountability. Without accountability, development performance will not improve in Africa, and without performance aid increases may not be sustainable. A decision has been reached to use the Africa Partnership Forum as a forum for identifying strategic issues that would have an accelerated impact on the implementation of NEPAD, including monitoring commitments in support of NEPAD.

Debt relief

42. Progress has been made in reducing the debt of African countries, most notably the decision by the Group Of Eight Ministers of Finance to grant a 100 per cent multilateral cancellation of the debt owed to the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the African Development Bank by 18 low-income countries, 14 of which are African (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, the Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Uganda the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia). This agreement provides for the write-off of the $40 billion debt of these countries that have reached the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative completion point. The decision was prompted by the fact that, even though the HIPC Initiative had reduced up to two thirds of the beneficiary countries' total debt, several African countries still continued to face unsustainable debt levels after the completion point. The agreement will result in savings of about $1.5 billion dollars in debt service per year. Under the agreement, nine more African countries (Cameroon, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Sao Tome and Principe and Sierra Leone) that have already reached the HIPC decision point and are expected to reach the completion point within a one to two-year period would become eligible for an additional $11 billion debt write-off.

43. Furthermore, the Paris Club creditors have agreed in principle on a comprehensive debt relief deal for Nigeria, with specific details to be negotiated with Nigeria in the coming months. The debt treatment would include debt reduction up to the Naples terms on eligible debts and a buy-back at market related

discount on the remaining eligible debts after reduction. It is envisaged that Nigeria will reimburse about $6 billion in arrears and obtain a debt reduction of at least 60 per cent on eligible debt, estimated at about $18 billion of about $30 billion in bilateral debt to Paris Club creditors. The agreement would be phased out in relation to appropriate IMF review.

44. The debt relief will provide several benefits to the beneficiary countries. Most notably, this will include devoting less time to tedious debt rescheduling negotiations, freeing resources for vital services in the areas of health, education and infrastructure and allowing Governments to undertake long-term planning. However, the debt agreement also has some shortcomings. For example, it excludes two groups of countries: HIPC eligible and non-HIPC countries. Nine African countries (Burundi, the Central African Republic, Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Somalia, Sudan and Togo) are technically HIPC qualified, but are yet to meet the performance criteria. These countries could benefit from the new debt relief once they qualify and reach the completion point. Moreover, initial contributions to the debt relief payments by the developed countries might come mainly from existing aid budgets rather than from new resources, further squeezing the amount of ODA for development purposes. But there are other risks as well. If the terms and conditions of debt relief are made stringent rather than relaxed, it could undercut the impact of the debt cancellation. Equally, if the current surge in oil prices continues, there is a real risk of further debt accumulation, especially among the low-income non-oil producing countries. Indeed, it is worth recalling that one of the principal causes of the debt crises for many African countries was the high oil prices of the 1970s and 1980s. Thus, achieving long-term debt sustainability might depend critically on how oil prices behave in the future as well as on the earnings from primary commodity exports.

Trade

45. While debt relief and increased ODA are important to meeting Africa's needs in the short and medium-term, trade holds the key to its long-term growth and development. However, the past year did not witness any tangible progress in international support in the area of trade. Indeed, some recent developments, such as the phasing-out of the Multi-fibre Agreement in January 2005 and the proposed European Union sugar reforms launched in June 2005 could have an adverse impact on the export prospects of some African countries, as these measures will reduce the export earnings of affected countries because of the decline in guaranteed price or volume. These adverse trends will come on top of the negative impact on African cotton exporters as a result of the continuing subsidies in industrialized countries.

46. The July 2004 Doha Round Framework Agreement and the Group Of Eight summit in Gleneagles deferred, until the World Trade Organization's meeting in Hong Kong in December 2005, the decisions with respect to specific measures of interest to Africa, such as the amount and timing of reductions to be made in import duties, quotas and subsidies. According to the Framework Agreement, advanced countries will phase out agricultural export subsidies, reduce trade-distorting domestic farm support and start negotiations to reduce cotton subsidies and other barriers to cotton trade. Yet, no end date for these subsidies has been set. Concrete decisions on target figures for cuts in agricultural and industrial tariffs, subsidies and other protection would also wait until next December.

47. In response to this situation, African Ministers of Trade have called for urgent action to eliminate domestic support for subsidies for cotton and other products and improve market access for Africa.[4] For many African countries, in particular the least developed countries, the main challenge continues to be heavy dependence on exports of a narrow number of primary commodities marked with high and volatile prices, and declining terms of trade. Diversification is central to overcoming these constraints. Some developed country Governments have initiated trade capacity-building programmes for Africa. The United States has committed over $181 million in fiscal year 2004, up 36 per cent from fiscal year 2003, for trade capacity-building in Africa. Sweden has developed long-term cooperation agreements with 15 African countries and has placed great emphasis on strengthening their productive capacity for increased trade. France has established a programme for strengthening trade capacities with an annual financial commitment of €100 million, a large part of which is targeted for African countries.

Foreign direct investment

48. Flows of foreign direct investment into Africa continued to rise, increasing from $15 billion in 2003 to $20 billion in 2004, thus matching the peak level recorded in 2001. However, on average, Africa's share in global foreign direct investment inflows remains small, accounting for only 3 per cent.

49. As a large part of the increase can be attributed to investment in natural resource exploitation driven by a strong global demand, countries that are richly endowed in such natural resources as oil, gold and diamonds have been the main beneficiaries of the upswing in foreign direct investment to Africa. Thus, Algeria, Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Libya, Mauritania, Nigeria and South Africa remain the prime destinations of foreign direct investment inflows. Liberalization of foreign direct investment policies in many African countries has also helped to attract such investment. At the same time, foreign direct investment in services has been increasing as well. For example, in South Africa in 2003, foreign direct investment in telecommunications and information technology had surpassed such investment in mining and extraction. Efforts in capacity-building and infrastructure development could boost foreign direct investment to African countries, especially in export-oriented manufacturing.

50. Discussions continue on the proposal for the creation of an investment climate facility (ICF) for Africa. The practical initiative scheduled to be launched in October 2005 seeks to identify and overcome the obstacles to the creation of a business-friendly investment climate in Africa. The facility, endorsed by the Commission for Africa and the NEPAD secretariat and supported by the key multilateral and bilateral donor agencies, aims to provide $550 million in grants over seven years to fund over 300 projects, mainly in the African countries that have signed up for the NEPAD peer review. ICF would be an independent trust led by the private sector, which would be asked to contribute $50 million, while the donor countries and possibly the United Nations system would be asked to provide $500 million. A key ICF target will be to increase the average annual growth rate in at least 12 African Peer Review Mechanism countries by two percentage points in seven years. Japan will implement the Enhanced Private Sector Assistance, providing up to $1.2 billion in five years to foster small and medium-scale enterprise activity and improve the investment climate. France is helping in the

improvement of the legal environment for business in Africa through its support for the Organisation pour l'harmonisation en Afrique du droit des affaires, the regional organization for harmonization of business law and has made a contribution of €70 million to a guarantee facility for investment. The United States Government supports foreign direct investment flows to Africa through the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC). Since 2002, OPIC has increased its approved investments in sub-Saharan Africa from $85 million to just under $2 billion.

South-South cooperation

51. The contribution that South-South cooperation can make in support of the implementation of NEPAD was highlighted at several events during the past year. The Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) Asia-Africa Trade and Investment Conference, held in Tokyo in November 2004, emphasized poverty reduction through growth as an important goal of Asia-Africa cooperation and underlined that increased trade and investment between the two regions would make a significant contribution to the implementation of NEPAD. An important follow-up action was the signing of the document entitled "TICAD-NEPAD Joint Policy Framework for the Promotion of Trade and Investment between Africa and Asia" by the Chief Executive of the NEPAD secretariat and the Personal Representative of the Prime Minister of Japan for Africa.

52. The Asian-African Summit, held in Jakarta, in April 2005, adopted a Declaration on the New Asian-African Strategic Partnership, in which Asian and African leaders not only affirmed strong support for NEPAD as the African Union's programme for growth and socio-economic development, but also endorsed the need to promote practical cooperation between the two regions in such areas as trade, tourism, investment, industry, finance, information and communication technology, energy, health, agriculture and transportation. These areas correspond to the priorities of NEPAD.

53. The Second South Summit, held in Doha in June 2005, recognized that addressing the special needs of Africa requires direct support for programmes drawn up by African leaders within the framework of NEPAD. In the Doha Plan of Action adopted at the meeting, the Summit decided to take measures and initiatives to support NEPAD and further committed itself to promote initiatives in a wide range of areas in favour of the least developed countries, the majority of which are in Africa (34 of 50). In the annex to the Plan, four African countries, namely, Benin, Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa, detailed specific areas in which they were either offering or seeking South-South cooperation, including those in NEPAD-related projects.[5]

IV. Support by the United Nations system

54. The agencies and organizations of the United Nations system have been an important pillar in the advocacy for and delivery of international support to Africa. The United Nations system plays a wide-ranging role in Africa, from emergency humanitarian aid through preventive diplomacy and peacekeeping to human rights protection and development. The support provided by the United Nations system in support of NEPAD during the past year has been detailed in the report of the

Secretary-General entitled "United Nations system support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development" (E/AC.51/2005/6). Following is a brief overview of that effort, which highlights the observations of the Secretary-General's Advisory Panel on International Support for NEPAD regarding improving the quality and coordination of United Nations system support to NEPAD.

55. Institutional support has emerged as a growing form of assistance provided by the United Nations system to African countries, the African Union and subregional organizations, as well as to the NEPAD secretariat. Institutional support has taken several forms, including seconding staff to the NEPAD secretariat, helping the NEPAD secretariat to prepare sectoral programmes, assisting in developing codes and standards, for example, in the areas of governance, and providing technical expertise in specific areas. Complementing institutional support is the advocacy work and funding provided by the United Nations system. A detailed picture of the financial resources that entities of the United Nations system have provided to Africa over the three-year period (2002-2004) are in the table annexed to the report of the Secretary-General (ibid.). The table confirms the overall picture that a lot of resources are flowing towards the humanitarian and peacekeeping operations in Africa.

56. In providing support in the various areas, the problems arising from the lack of coordination that plague bilateral development agencies also tend to afflict the operations of the United Nations system in Africa. The coordination problems are manifested in several ways, for example, in the low number of jointly implemented projects for programmes where many agencies are working, in the failure to consult sufficiently among themselves in the design of such programmes and in the heavy administrative burden that such overlapping projects impose on the host Governments. Another area where inter-agency coordination is still lacking is the United Nations system's interface with the newly established African Union. The main issue here is that the United Nations system is engaged with the African Union in much the same way as it was with the Organization of African Unity despite the African Union's expanded role and responsibilities. The need to devise a mechanism for regular and comprehensive consultations between the United Nations system and the African Union is critical to fill a major void in this area. Meanwhile, the annual regional consultations among United Nations agencies working in Africa and the thematic clusters as part of the United Nations system's effort to better organize its support to NEPAD are an important vehicle for enhancing collaboration and coherence within the United Nations system in support of NEPAD.

57. Current efforts to improve and strengthen policy coherence and operational coordination both at the country level, through instruments such as the Millennium Development Goals and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, and at the regional level, through the regional consultation mechanism, are a welcome development. These efforts would need to be intensified both to alleviate the high cost of coordination imposed on African Governments and to increase the collective impact of support by the United Nations system in Africa.

58. The United Nations system has learned many lessons from agencies' experience in supporting African development over the last two decades. These can and should be drawn upon in designing support for NEPAD. The United Nations system should work together and make an active contribution so as to provide focused and coordinated support to NEPAD and help African countries to mobilize

significant financial resources for Africa's development, including for NEPAD programmes and projects, at the national and regional levels. In addition, the United Nations system should support Governments' effort to improve aid management and delivery as well as project formulation and implementation.

V. Conclusions and recommendations

59. **The recent mobilization of international public opinion for and pledges of support to Africa by its development partner Governments are a promising and welcome development. This is a moment of opportunity for making progress in Africa's development for which NEPAD is the main policy framework. The central challenge is to grasp the opportunity and maintain the momentum. This requires an acknowledgement of some challenges and constraints in the regional and international contexts. While some of these have been highlighted in the preceding parts of the present report, a few more are examined below.**

60. **One major challenge is to build the capacity of the national and regional institutions that are entrusted with the tasks of implementation of NEPAD. Endowing such institutions with technical expertise and financial resources will be critical to successful implementation. A second challenge is to ensure greater coherence and coordination between national development plans and NEPAD priorities. Whether such national plans take the form of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers or rolling national plans, it is essential that these programmes are consistent with and contribute to achieving the priorities of NEPAD. Another challenge is promoting greater involvement of the private sector in the implementation of NEPAD programmes and projects. As it is widely recognized that the private sector is an engine of growth and development, private entrepreneurs must fully commit themselves and be encouraged to participate in the implementation of NEPAD.**

61. **Other challenges relate to the international context. One challenge is honouring commitments made. Making pledges of support is one thing and delivering the pledged support in an effective and timely manner is quite another. Slow or delayed redemption of pledges can hinder the pace of implementation, distort priorities of partner countries and lead to loss of faith in international support. Another challenge is the lack of multi-year provision of aid.**

62. **To build on the current momentum, a composite of measures is required so as to deliver on the promises already made. African countries need to continue to show their commitment to economic and social reforms through sound macroeconomic management as well as focused emphasis on the implementation of NEPAD priorities. These reforms will thrive and be sustained when fully supported.**

63. **There is thus an urgent need to translate commitments made by Africa's development partners into results. Indeed, the increased support for Africa should be matched by a renewed effort to create effective processes for aid delivery, including significantly improved coordination of aid among donors. International support must yield results-based action that unleashes Africa's economic and human potential. As such, it will be important for Africa's development partners to make quick financial outlays and in significant**

amounts for the implementation of NEPAD programmes, especially in the areas of infrastructure, agriculture, health, education, water and sanitation.

64. **Moreover, the proposed debt relief should be broadened to cover all African low-income countries and the middle-income countries that could receive substantial debt reduction. At the same time, both compensatory and short-term adjustment-oriented aid flows should be provided to African countries seriously affected by the decline in trade revenue as a result of the extension of more-favoured nation status to other countries. Indeed, a fair trade perspective requires not only market access but strengthening the capacity of African countries to export. Hence, initiatives such as the "Aid for Trade" agenda, aimed at building Africa's trade capacity to compete, should be encouraged and expanded.**

Notes

[1] See the progress report of the Group of Eight Africa Personal Representatives on the implementation of the Africa Action Plan, www. fco.gov.uk.

[2] See devdata.worldbank.org/dataonline.

[3] The details of financing commitments submitted by the European Union and individual Group of Eight members are contained in annex 2 to the Gleneagles Communiqué. See www.fco.gov.uk.

[4] See the Cairo Declaration and Road Map on the Doha Work Programme adopted by the African Union Conference of Ministers and Trade at its third ordinary session, held from 5 to 9 June 2005.

[5] See the Doha Plan of Action, Second South Summit, Doha, Qatar, 12-16 June 20005, www.g77.org.

Annex

Table 1
Estimated official development assistance needs for Africa

A. United Nations Millennium Project estimates

(Billions of United States dollars, 2003)

	2006	*2010*	*2015*
All of Africa			
Millennium Development Goal-related official development assistance (ODA) needs	37	52	84
ODA flows for the Millennium Development Goals (2003)[a]	19	19	20
Incremental ODA needs	**18**	**33**	**65**
Incremental ODA for Africa's share of Millennium Development Goal investments at the global level[b]	2	6	9

Source: Secretariat of the United Nations Millennium Project.

[a] Includes only ODA that directly supports the Millennium Development Goals. It is assumed that by 2015, 30 per cent of current non-Millennium Development Goal-related ODA can be reprogrammed towards the goals.

[b] Includes funding for global research, implementation of the Rio Conventions and technical cooperation by international organizations.

B. Commission for Africa estimates

(Billions of United States dollars, 2003)

	2010	*2015*[a]
Sub-Saharan Africa only		
National and regional ODA needs	50	75
Current ODA (2003)	25	25
Incremental ODA needs	**25**	**50**

[a] The recommendation of the Commission for Africa of a further $25 billion by 2015 is subject to improvements in African Governments' managerial and administrative capacity and improvements in the way that aid is delivered. The costings of the Commission's recommendations take no account of constraints of absorptive capacity.

Table 2

Estimated official development assistance transfers available to African Governments' budgets

(Billions of United States dollars, 2002)

		2001	*2002*	*2003*
ODA grants	(1)	14.7	17.5	20.8
Gross ODA loans	(2)	5.5	6.6	5.0
Gross ODA (1)+(2)	**(3)**	**20.2**	**24.1**	**25.9**
of which:				
Technical cooperation	(4)	4.9	5.3	5.1
Developmental food aid	(5)	0.5	0.5	0.5
Emergency aid	(6)	1.4	2.0	3.0
Grants for debt forgiveness	(7)	1.9	3.4	6.0
ODA channelled through non-governmental organizations	(8)	0.5	0.6	0.5
Maximum gross ODA paid into Government budgets (3)-(4)-(5)-(6)-(7)-(8)	**(9)**	**11.0**	**12.4**	**10.7**
Percentage of gross ODA (9)/(3)		**55%**	**51%**	**41%**
Memo items:				
Principal repayments actually made	(10)	-2.6	-2.9	-2.5
Interest repayments	(11)	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0
Maximum net transfer of ODA to Government budgets (9)-(10)+(11)	**(12)**	**7.6**	**8.5**	**7.2**
Percentage of gross ODA (12)/(3)		**38%**	**35%**	**28%**

Source: Development effectiveness in Africa — promise and performance: applying mutual accountability in practice (a joint report by ECA and OECD at the request of the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee), 2005.